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New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Lieut. Bullock—The Provincial Parliaments and the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 5.

Lieut. J. D. BULLOCK, of the Navy, now commanding the Mail steamer *Georgia*, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

It is understood that the Provincial Parliaments will immediately be called together, to take such Legislative action as is necessary before the Reciprocity Treaty can go into effect. s.

Attorney-General Cushing on the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The Union this morning publishes the opinion of Attorney-General CUSHING on the Reciprocity Treaty. It is four columns long, and in substance declares that the President cannot issue his Proclamation until he has received satisfactory evidence of the enactment by the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, of Special laws to give full effect to the Treaty, according to the terms of the Act of Congress.

The Whig Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The Whig Convention met to-day, and after organizing adopted a strong address to the Whigs of the State, virtually recognizing the Independent State ticket, setting forth their views upon the Slavery question, pledging themselves to unite with the friends of freedom in an effort to redeem the State. Each member signed the address and they adjourned. Everything passed off unanimously.

Yellow Fever at the South.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points is received.

At Charleston the number of deaths last week reached 108, including 72 by yellow fever. On Monday last there were only two deaths from the fever in that city.

At Augusta, on Saturday last, there were six deaths from the fever. The alarm had somewhat subsided, although the disease showed no abatement.

At Montgomery the fever has ceased its ravages.

On Tuesday there were only two deaths at Savannah and two at Charleston, while at Augusta there were none.

Great Display of Babies—National Baby Show at Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The National Baby Show took place at Springfield to-day, and one hundred and twenty entries of babies were made.

The first premium for the finest baby of two years old, or under, was a tea set with a salver, valued at three hundred dollars. The second premium, for the next best baby, was a tea set valued at two hundred dollars. The third premium was two hundred dollars for the finest child under one year of age. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group.

The first premium was awarded to Mrs. ROHNE, of Vienna, Ohio; the second to Mrs. MCDOWELL, of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. ARTHUR, of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. HENRY HOWE, of Cincinnati.

A letter was received from "Fanny Fern," and read for the edification of all concerned.

Letters were also received from Mrs. SWISSHELM, Mrs. CRITTENDEN, Mrs. MOTT, and HORACE GREELEY, Esq.

Mr. GREELEY thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution, in a country where able-bodied men sold for five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars a piece.

Mrs. MOTT thought that black babies should have been admitted to this exhibition and had an equal chance with the whites.

Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

Philadelphia Money Market—Rumored Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 5.

Our Money market exhibits no change. Stocks are very dull at the following quotations: Long Island Railroad, 14; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 38.

Various rumors of failures are afloat, but we hear of nothing reliable.

Heavy Robbery—Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 5.

A dispatch as to the robbery of $4,500 on the train from Baltimore last night, published in this morning's papers, is incorrect, Mr. RISTENBALT being the unfortunate victim instead of the robber.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 5.

Judge POLLOCK, the Whig candidate for Governor, speaks at a political meeting to night. Both candidates were present, as invited guests, at a supper given by one of the Odd Fellows' lodges, last night.

Whig Convention in New-Jersey—Congressional Nominations.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 5.

The Whig Convention of the Second Congressional District of New-Jersey assembled at Hightstown to-day, and was organized by appointing Dr. JOHN T. WOODHULL, of Monmouth, President.

Resolutions were passed in favor of the principles of protection and internal improvements, complimenting the Whig members of the last Congress for their fidelity to freedom, and unqualifiedly condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Dr. GEORGE R. ROBBINS, of Mercer County, was nominated for Congress on the first ballot, by a vote of 73 to 45.

Laying up of Western Steamers—Illness of Capt. McBride.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The steamers *Crescent City* and *Queen of the West*, belonging to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad line, and running between here and Buffalo, will to-morrow be laid up at Buffalo for the Winter.

Captain D. H. MCBRIDE, of the *Queen*, last evening was stricken with paralysis in the right side. He was carried home to Erie in the cars.

Non-Arrival of the Arctic.

THE HIGHLANDS, Thursday, Oct. 5—8 P. M.

There are as yet, no signs of the *Arctic*. The *Canada* is also now over twelve days out, but has not made her appearance.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 5—1 P. M.

The *Arctic* has not been heard of at this port, up to the present moment.

Weather at Halifax—No News of the Arctic.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 5.

On Monday the weather was fine and calm; on Tuesday it was very windy and rained heavily all night; on Wednesday it was rainy with a strong southerly wind continuing all night. To-day it is fine and clear.

There were no signs of the steamer *Arctic* at 7 o'clock this evening.

Arrival of the Steamer Osprey.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The steamship *Osprey*, from Philadelphia and Boston, arrived here this morning, bound to St. Johns for the passengers of the wrecked steamship Philadelphia.

Annual Meeting of the Hartford Agricultural Society.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The annual meeting of the Hartford County Agricultural Society took place to-day. The exhibition will continue for a week. To-day it was fully attended. Premiums have been offered to the ladies for the best performances in horsemanship, and the exercises are to commence to-morrow morning, on the South Meadows.

Lehigh County (Pa.) Agricultural Fair.

ALLENTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The Lehigh County Agricultural Fair opened this morning. Our town is overflowing with people, and it is expected that at least twenty thousand visitors will be present at the Fair.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 5.

SAMUEL LILLY was renominated in the Third Congressional District of New-Jersey to-day, as *the Democratic candidate for Congress.*

Military Visit.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 5.

The Baxter Light Guard, of New-York, arrived here this morning quite unexpectedly to our citizens, and no escort was ready to receive them. They will, however, be well cared for.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

OLD TAMMANY IN ITS ANCIENT GLORY.

The Soft-Shells in Council.

CHONCOLOGICAL SKIRMISHING!

Speeches of John Cochrane, Alex. Ming, and Captain Rynders.

Rich Incidents, Fights, &c., &c.

The departed glory of Tammany has again returned. The ancient scenes that were its pride in the past have been revived. Last evening, the Unterrified assembled within its walls, to get the ball in motion for the present campaign, under a supposition that Gov. SEYMOUR would be present to address the meeting, and through the influence of music, lager-bier, and the call of the Old War Horse to "defend their houses, their property and their liberties."

THOMAS DUNLAP, of the "Pewter Mug," called the meeting to order, nominating ROBERT KELLY for President.

In taking his seat, Mr. KELLY said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have to return you my thanks for the honor you have done me by selecting me to preside over this meeting. I am gratified to take a part in a meeting called to respond to the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR [several cheers] to his second term as Governor of the State of New-York. I believe that the people of New-York are ready to respond to his renomination, and that this surpassing array of numbers is an evidence of the spirit that pervades the people. This is the first popular demonstration in the present political campaign, and is to be followed I trust by, may I not say, successful exertion to the end. Whatever may be the issue of this campaign against the strange combination that has been banded together under the old Whig leaders, and their auspices and conduct; we know at least that we have an unimpeachable candidate, and that we are the supporters of the true principles of Liberty, and that either now or hereafter we will certainly triumph. [Faint cheers.] Gentlemen, what is your further wish in regard to this present organization?

A VOICE—To vote the Maine law. [Cries of "Good, good."]

Formidable lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read, after which ALEXANDER MING read Mr. PURDY's famous call. The Young Men's Democratic Union Club entered the Hall at this point, preceded by ROBERTSON's Band.

Mr. DAVID O'KEEFE then proceeded to read the following resolution, which was received with irregular and weak cheering:

1. *Resolved*, That the issue now presented distinctly to the electors of the State, whether or not the arbitrary and oppressive bill in relation to the use of certain liquors, passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, but vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR, shall finally become a law, or be forever defeated, should be firmly and energetically met. That in the contest which it involves, we range ourselves, with zeal and enthusiasm, upon the side which asserts the rights of the citizen, the security of his property, and the inviolability of his home. That the assaults made by fanaticism upon the great principles of right and law, established by our forefathers in this country, and in the Old World, through the arduous and unceasing contests of centuries, formidable as that assault is rendered by the combination of diverse and hostile parties, factions, sects and interests under the same leader, in the hope of securing by joint effort a victory which will insure the success of the favorite *isms* of each, and especially of the one so nobly resisted by Governor SEYMOUR, demands that all opposed to their desperate and dangerous schemes, of whatever political association, wherever born, or however diverse in sentiment on other subjects, should rally as one man to vindicate the honored legacies of our fathers, and resist the attempt now making to lay the foundation for their overthrow. And that with this conviction strong in our minds, and impelled by the importance of the struggle to a corresponding earnestness, *we have now met to draw the lines upon this issue, and to take our position* until the contest is finally decided under the banner—the good old banner of Freedom.

2. *Resolved*, That in the nomination of MYRON H. CLARK and HENRY J. RAYMOND for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the State of New-York, the Whig party has identified itself with a prohibitory liquor law, and indicated its settled determination to invoke the authority of law entirely to suppress the traffic by confiscating the property, and making the sale of intoxicating beverages a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

3. *Resolved*, That the deliberate selection by the Whig State Convention of the foremost advocate in the State Legislature of the vetoed liquor bill, can be regarded in no other aspect than as an intention on the part of that body to present in the clearest manner the approval of that bill for the action of the people. That this attempt, the first ever made in this State to connect a question solely of morals with the organization of a political party, cuts asunder all the obligations which may have heretofore bound men to association with one party or in opposition to another; and that we therefore do now declare from henceforth that we recognise no party obligations until this question is decided, other than of fraternity with all opposed to the bill, and resistance to those who are banded together to secure its passage into a law. And that we call upon those of our fellow-citizens who agree with us in our sentiments upon this subject, to unite with us in a vigorous effort to defeat MYRON H. CLARK, the champion of the bill, and elect HORATIO SEYMOUR, who promptly, fearlessly and firmly placed himself in the breach, and by his single arm repelled the would-be tyrants from the statute book of the State.

4. *Resolved*, That the judgment rendered by a learned jurist, that the veto of Governor SEYMOUR upon the liquor bill of the last Legislature, was unnecessary and injudicious, accompanied as that judgment was by the declaration that the person uttering it had never read the bill, commends him neither to the confidence nor respect of intelligent men; and that we confidently take an appeal from the interested opinion of a rival candidate to the Court of the People, and submit to their calm and unbiassed decision, if the overthrow of a project which sends ruthless strangers across the threshold of a quiet home, and drags forth the property of its owner to destruction, and which binds around the wrists of the citizen the galling chains of slavery to other men's opinions, can be truly pronounced either unnecessary or injudicious.

5. *Resolved*, That while regarding temperance as essential to the social and political prosperity of a people, we do not believe that it exclusively depends on the passing and possession of a law conflicting with the pursuits of business and violating the sanctity of our houses.

6. *Resolved*, That deeply impressed with the necessity of restoring those encroachments of fanaticism on the rights and property of the citizen, and recognising the services rendered and position occupied by HORATIO SEYMOUR in vindicating the great principle involved, we pledge ourselves to give him and WM. H. LUDLOW, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, our undivided and earnest support.

The resolutions were, on motion, adopted.

The President then announced that Hon. ALEXANDER MING would address the meeting, and

Hon. ALEXANDER MING instantly appeared, amid hisses and loud cries for "COCHRANE, COCHRANE!" "Order!" "Hurrah for California!" After braving the storm like a hero for five consecutive minutes, Mr. MING retired modestly, and

JOHN COCHRANE arose, and, with a spasmodic jerk, took off his overcoat. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—You must not be surprised—

VOICES—Put him out. Get down from there.

Mr. COCHRANE—Gentlemen, it is only a few Whigs who have come here to make a noise—

[At this point, a skirmish commenced in the south-west corner of the hall, for which locality there was a general rush.]

Mr. MING—Be quiet; stand still.

Mr. COCHRANE—It is only a parcel of Whig ruffians filled with rot-gut liquor. In a few minutes order will be restored.

[The row continued. There was a general effort to put a man out of the room. Capt. RYNDERS rushed to the scene of action from the platform. Mr. COCHRANE made two other efforts to resume, but failed.]

EXCITED BELLIGERENT TO MR. COCHRAN.—Speak,—G—d d—n you, JOHN, speak.

Mr. COCHRAN.—Put him out—put him out.

A VOICE—Three cheers for SEYMOUR.

[The assembly were too intently engaged in the scrimmage to respond.]

Mr. COCHRANE.—There is one principle gentlemen, that we are assembled to discuss this evening. We have taken our position as a national party, and have occupied it long. At this time we have come to discuss a State issue, and I ask your attention to a few remarks. The question now is between Governor SEYMOUR on one side, and MYRON H. CLARK and the temperance bill on the other. [Loud cheers.]

[The noise in the corner again resumed. Mr. COCHRANE casts a look towards the scene of action, and for a moment pondereth.]

Mr. COCHRANE.—Put him out. Will you permit yourselves to be disturbed by Whig ruffians?

VOICES—No.

[The excitement continued. Some scuffling and falling over in the crowd.]

Mr. COCHRANE.—Gentlemen Democrats, we have always encountered these difficulties with the Whigs when we have entered upon a campaign. If there was not some disturbance of this nature, I should be disposed to think that we were about to be unsuccessful.

A man here dashed into the crowd and made a circuit around the room, knocking right and left, and *finally made a hasty exit through the door.*

VOICES—Turn him out.

A VOICE—You are too d——d late. The bird is flown.

[Fighting in the corner continues.]

Mr. COCHRANE—Now we will take another talk. The man who is making this disturbance is a certain notorious person, a butcher by trade and a loafer by profession.

VOICE—Three cheers for Governor SEYMOUR. [Responded to.]

Mr. COCHRANE—There are three leading principles, fellow-citizens, which are presented for your consideration in relation to the question. They are the violation of peace and sanctity of the home of the citizen which that abominable bill contemplates. It aims at the disturbance of the quiet peace of families.

A VOICE—Hur-r-ah for California.

VOICES—Put him out.

Mr. COCHRANE—The main obstacles to the course which our Whig opponents have adopted is, that they pretend that without Temperance the social system will cease, and that Temperance shall be coerced by law. It is an effort to violate the rights of conscience, and to pursue a course in opposition to common sense, and which course can only be adopted when this people shall have sunk into anarchy and discord. Fellow-citizens, you might as well declare that a man shall eat rye-bread instead of wheat-bread as to prescribe what a man shall drink; and these parties would be divided into rye-faces and dough-faces. [Several persons heard to laugh.] Are you prepared to sustain a bill which deprives you of the right of conscience? Is it that a bill shall stand upon your statute book, which opposes your bill of rights, (which declares that the citizen shall be secure in his person, his property and his home,)—a bill which declares that whenever suspicion exists that liquor is contained in any house, upon any premises, in any the greatest or least quantity, that there, upon complaint made, the magistrate whom you have invested with judicial power shall have the power to order those doors to be entered, those premises to be searched, the property of the individual to be seized, to be confiscated, and to be destroyed without trial by jury or fair legal decree? Are these principles, or are they paradoxes? Are they facts for which the Democracy will appear, or are they facts against which the Democracy will strive? I take it, fellow-citizens, that it is the latter. Such a law, proposed by the Whig party, headed by MYRON CLARK, the candidate of all the *isms* of the day, the candidate of the Abolitionists, of the Fourierites, and of the Women's Rights people, a meeting of the Democracy of old Tammany will never fail to set its face against. These principles you sustain are at the basis of your liberties. They constitute your Constitution itself, and when they are stricken down we return to ante-revolutionary times, when the myrmidons of England tred upon your necks. [Cheers.] Why was it that the Revolution in England started CHARLES from his throne? [A Voice—"That's what I say."] Why was it that popular principle triumphed there? [G—d d—n him!] It was from the same reason that they triumphed here. ["I will speak my mind in whatever place I go."]

These interpretations, it may be observed, were produced by a couple of fellows immediately under the speaker, who, during the latter part of his address, were more intently and warmly engaged in a high personal discussion, apparently oblivious of the orator's existence.

Mr. COCHRANE, after saying that the violation of domestic quiet and personal liberty which King CHARLES enforced in England, led to the Revolution, and was about being introduced here by the Whigs in the form of a sumptuary law, went on to observe that another feature in that bill of abominations was this, that the peaceful citizen, against whom slander or malignancy might raise suspicion, might be dragged from the arms of his family, at the midnight hour, upon the ground, as likely to be false as true, that he knew of the concealment somewhere of certain liquors.

The Speaker was again brought to a stand by the renewal of the disturbances that had been so frequent in their occurrence during the address; so far, at his address. A general rush was made from the corner where the discontents had taken up their quarters through the crowd to the other end of the room, and a sort of running scrimmage kept up for several minutes. The retreating party were beaten round the entire circuit of the room; but, although there was a vast discrepancy in their numbers, as compared with their assailants, they never once turned their backs. A good many cuffs, blows, and kicks, were interchanged during the tussle; but the affair was rather of a puffy-hardly description, and we believe we can say with safety that very few bones were broken. There was any quantity, however, of oaths and execrations, and the noise certainly of itself was enough to frighten people who had no opportunity of observing the mode of tactics that prevailed during the fray. Eventually, order was obtained, and Mr. COCHRANE proceeded uninterruptedly to the end of his speech.

He said Magistrates and Justices of the Peace were invested by the Maine law with an arbitrary discretion to arrest a man and imprison him for an indefinite period. It was true that the bill had been sanctioned by the Legislature; but, then, he said, the Legislature was a Whig one. In this connection, he would say that all those connected with Temperance Societies did not favor this bill. These Societies believed rightly that when morality becomes a subject for coercion, it is an oppression. This was the nature of the bill the Democracy were now met to oppose, and as they banded *together in the numbers that properly belonged to them, and strove with an energy worthy of their ancient* fame, would they succeed in killing it and vindicating liberty and peace, or in placing a power stronger than the Spanish Inquisition over them, and making themselves the victims to the Juggernaut that MYRON CLARKE had prepared for them. He advocated the claims of Governor SEYMOUR, who had vetoed this bill, for reelection, and stated that an unexpected calamity had prevented the Governor from being in attendance to-night; but he could assure them that, within two weeks, he (the Governor) would be there in their midst, to declare the principles which he had already so boldly sustained. The speaker resumed his seat, amid cheering, followed by a call for three cheers for Governor SEYMOUR, which was responded to.

Hon. ALEXANDER MING was the next speaker introduced. He said the great defenders of the Constitution were ever found in Tammany Hall, then great Temple of Liberty. They would ever oppose a law which would rob the City of one-eighth of its real estate, and plunge hundreds of their mothers and orphan sisters and children into abject poverty and want, in order to gratify a morbid and sensual appetite to govern man through his prejudices of religion and morals. [Cheers.] This was a law made for one section of the people, and not for all. It would coerce the poor man without curbing the rich. He exhorted them to heal up the schism which is rending the body of the Democracy, and which was due, he said, more to misguided leaders than to the great Democratic masses. A rising scuffle drowned the speaker at this stage of his speech. When things had settled down, he proceeded to impress on them the wisdom of forgetting all former differences, and recombining with the other wing of the party to oppose the advocates of the Liquor law. In conclusion he hoped that when they met in this Hall after the sun would set on the day of the election, he might be able to say to them, "Well done thou faithful servants, come and enter into Tammany Hall."

Mr. RAIT was next introduced. He said it is an honor at any time to speak in Tammany, and especially so now, considering our platform and nominations, of which we may indeed feel proud.

Capt. RYNDERS was called upon and appeared. He supposed as they were Anti-Maine Law men that they had no objection to his taking a glass of brandy before addressing them. He had always supposed that Tammany Hall was not to be frightened by a little fighting, and his views were that night verified. They were not opposed by the square Whigs in this campaign, but by the fag-end of all factions. He reviewed in his peculiar manner the various issues in the coming campaign, referring to the Know-Nothings, Maine Law, Greytown, England, newspapers, &c.

A. L. PINNEY then made a few remarks, when about 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Oct. 6—3 A. M.

The steamship *Canada* is below, coming in. We shall give her news in a later edition.

A Wanderer's Gleanings in the Empire State.

NUMBER THREE.

I began to realize that it was the Empire State before I had traversed its whole length from east to west. I sent my imagination to traverse it from north to south and to wander over all its hills and valleys, and formed some idea of its wealth and magnificence. I watched the lazy beasts upon that little thread of water upon which are transported the *treasures of the West*, not so bright and glittering but not less precious than the *treasures of the East*, and comprehended its importance as a link to bind the Union and cement the bonds of brotherhood, and wondered not that they boasted of their enterprise and denominated their State one of the strong pillars in the great edifice whose walls are mighty oceans, which, with the chains of rivers and lakes which bound it and intersect it, present the greatest example of a *self-supporting structure* the world has produced.

My simile I derived from looking around in the great dépôt from which I started. Next to the wonders in nature the wonders in machinery are to me the most wonderful. The great building with nothing to uphold it, within my comprehension, is my constant admiration and study whilst under its roof, and the arrangement with which I see the ponderous engine wheel on its fiery way, ready to dash in pieces everything in its path, and yet as obedient to the voice of man as the little barrow which he holds in his hand, is no less than when I first beheld it. As long as it is in sight I watch it, creeping *along under the hill and through the Valley*, but, to my woman's limited knowledge and understanding, *it is impossible to imagine* the propelling or controlling power by which it is ruled. When science has done as much for agriculture as for mechanics, the wealth of the country will increase in a tenfold ratio; and the necessity is quite as great that science should enter our dwellings and preside at our firesides, as that it should march over our fields and reveal the mysteries of soils. Agricultural schools are fearlessly advocated, and are no longer considered *preposterous*; schools to teach domestic economy are as absolutely necessary, and not till there is a revolution in the *minds of men* concerning the education of women, will the homes of our fair land become the ornaments and blessings they should be—the true nurseries for the prosperity and happiness of the nation. Oh, when will men be convinced that highly educated and cultivated women *only* can properly keep house or cook, to say nothing of exercising patience, long-suffering and forbearance, and governing children.

I was moved to these reflections by the miserable dinner which was got up at Syracuse, for the poor wayfarers who throng their dining-rooms. There was five times the quantity which was really necessary to feed the multitude, so that there was no need of a miracle to multiply loaves and fishes, but nothing short of a miracle could have converted it into food savory to the taste and fit for digestion. The presiding geniuses were women, and I never sit at a table in hotel or restaurant, in castle or cottage, in country residence or secluded farm-house, where I cannot tell, the moment I cast my eye over the arrangements and compliments, whether an educated or ignorant woman superintended. I have been in hundreds and thousands of homes from Maine to Missouri and never yet saw a dozen instances to prove the contrary, that the more highly educated a woman is in every department of knowledge, the better housekeeper she makes, the better she can and *does* cook, and sweep and dust, and the more ignorant women are, the more *shiftless* they are.

We entered Buffalo in the evening in a pelting rain, where I had the sad experience of a woman *without a protector*. First the baggage man accused me of cheating him out of *ten cents*, without giving me the opportunity of defending myself; and the people at the American drew the time-honored conclusion that a woman alone is not of much consequence, and so I was an hour or two in getting a room at all, and an hour or two more in getting the necessary comforts of a sleeping apartment.

But the morning brought me friends, and to one of the editorial fraternity I was indebted for all the comforts of a home whilst I remained at the hotel; and his genuine kindness obliterated the remembrance of the discomforts I had experienced on my arrival.

And here I would like to say to that *anonymous minister* who wrote me a *reprehensive* letter whilst at Saratoga, accusing me of irreverence and disrespect for the sacred office, because I reprehended one who brought great reproach and ridicule upon himself and his profession, that I find the majority of ministers guilty of no such foolish sensitiveness, and this I have so often seen that I think it proved—those who are dependent upon their office for their dignity are very tenacious of its honors; but those who are capable of conferring dignity upon their office have no fears of its being degraded by just expositions, and would have no fears though all the powers of earth and hell were to rise up against it. Wolves in sheep's clothing are more likely to devour the flock than real sheep who stand outside the fold; and what is ordained of God will certainly stand.

If on any occasion, or under any circumstances, I am in need of friends, I appeal to ministers, and with a certainty which experience has generated of finding friends. Most truly do I believe that there is no other so large class of men among whom are to be found so few unworthy and dishonorable men. Many of them have peculiarities which are the consequences of their isolated and peculiar duties, but which do not detract at all from their excellence, though I think they do in some measure from their usefulness. The pleasantest associations of my life are connected with one good old Father in the ministry, in whom is embodied everything that is lovely and noble in man. He is the type ever before my eyes,—Oh, would there were many like unto him,—and I think my right hand would forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I were to say aught of ministers or their holy calling which he would disapprove. With an example which ever seemed in my eyes perfection, it is not strange that I sometimes revolt at examples so diametrically opposite, and though I have all my life sat at his feet and learned—perhaps I should say listened to wisdom, I never learned there that folly and sin should go unreproved because they are cloaked with the garb of sanctity. He not only preached religion, but lived it, and in such a way that it was always winning and never repulsive. In him were united the affability and dignity which insure honor and love, as I never saw them in any other man of any profession; and if he were the only minister as he is not by many, that I could number among my friends, I would for his sake, respect the office which he so honors. I would like to picture the family into which I was welcomed, by a minister's fireside, as I lingered by the way, where were all the elements of a happy home, in greater abundance and perfection than I have often seen, and where I did not seem at all a *bug-bear* to parents or children, because they had nothing to fear from her who sees such strange things behind family curtains sometimes, and relates them too. Would that such houses could be multiplied a thousand, ten thousand times, as they might be, if intelligent, educated women were chosen to preside over them, and richly aided and appreciated in their manifold labors.

Now I am in a missionary's family, of which you will hear more anon. Hither I was escorted on my way by an Indian chief, whom I found to be a very companionable personage, and to whom both you and I, Mr. Editor, were far from strangers. I am among the Seneca Indians, and in a few of their cabins the TIMES and *Tribune* are household words. I came here for the purpose of picking up among them a little legend and lore, and when I have been here a little longer may give you some of the results of my gleanings among a peculiar people—a people that have ever possessed a peculiar interest for me. MINNIE MYRTLE.

The Peach Rot.

The yellows which is indicated by the color of the leaves and the rotting of the peach, and is thought to be incurable, is said to threaten the existence of this valuable fruit. It is, probably, attributable to the exhaustion of certain organic elements in the soil, by continued cultivation—probably prussic acid, in which the peach, cherry, and plum abound. As the cherry has now to our knowledge been subject to this disease, it would be well to inoculate the peach into cherry stocks, those of the wild cherry in particular, as it is proof against the borer. The wild peach, which grows in Georgia and other Southern States, has been tried on Long Island, but with what results we do not know. Unlike the common peach, it has green instead of yellowish twigs, and its foliage is darker. It may be inferred from this that it possesses more of that principle, the absence of which causes this malady.

An experienced pomologist states a fact that we have never seen published, and that is, that to produce a particular variety of peach, instead of inoculating it is only necessary to plant the entire fruit in the Fall. If the peach be dried it will do equally well. It is a simpler and cheaper method, and the tree comes into bearing sooner. We can account for the above result by the well known law of nature, by which like produces like, which *is strengthened when the pulp*, which is the natural manure for the germ in the kernel, containing essential ingredients of the parent stock, nourishes its reproductive vigor. This theory was confirmed *by the demonstration of several trees which had* evidently never been budded, and whose fruit was identical with that of their progenitor.

The writer of this article once knew a large peach tree which was associated with his earliest recollections, and upon inquiry found that it was more than forty years old, while several generations of similar trees, in the same soil, had passed away. In New-Jersey and Delaware, it is necessary to renew the peach orchard every five or six years. This led to examination, and a bed of tansy was discovered about the trunk. Now, as this plant is very noxious to insects, its essential oil being used by entomologists to kill their specimens, and by old-fashioned housewives as a vermifuge and bug bane, it was naturally inferred that the preservation of this tree to such a green old age, was attributable to the presence of this plant. It was decided to try the experiment on others, and *accordingly a few of the roots were placed about* each of the other trees on the premises, some of which gave signs of decay. These roots spread rapidly, so that it is necessary every year to cut away a portion of them. Not only has it preserved for several years the sound trees, but renovated those that were unsound. The odor of the plant doubtless keeps off the insect enemies of this kind of tree, and it might have the same effect on others, as the plum, apple and pear, as well as the elm, sycamore, and other ornamental trees.

Anecdotes of Mr. Webster.

A correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post*, writing from Marshfield, gives the following touching incident about the last illness of Mr. WEBSTER:

"During his last sickness he called for HATOR, one of his laborers, and told him to keep a favorite sail-boat moored by the shore of the Lake within sight of his bedroom window, within a lantern burning perpetually at the masthead until his life should be extinguished. Just a night or two before his death, while he was momentary expecting the arrival of his last hour, a tremendous gale blew over the land from the ocean, all night, carrying wreck and destruction in all directions. At an early hour the dying statesman looked from his window to see the fate of his boat and lantern. There they were, the boat still safe at her moorings, and the lantern glimmering still as bright as ever in the gray of the morning. Turning to a friend who was sitting by his bedside, where he had been watching all night, he said with a faint smile of satisfaction, 'Well, you see our home squadron seems to have ridden out the gale.' He appeared to think that his own fate was in some way connected with the safety of the boat."

This calls to mind another characteristic anecdote of the great Statesman, which has never been published.

At the dissolution of President TYLER's, or more properly, General HARRISON's Cabinet, as they were originally appointed by him, the Northeastern Boundary Question was unsettled, and Mr. ADAMS told Mr. WEBSTER that on no account should he resign till after the settlement of that delicate and important issue. He said that his country had higher claims upon him than any party. The sage of Quincy knew the confidence of the British Government as well as that of his own countrymen, and particularly those most interested in the disputed territory, the people of Maine and Massachusetts, in Mr. WEBSTER, and the utter want of it in the President at that time. On the other hand, some of Mr. WEBSTER's friends in the House thought it safest for him to resign, and had he done so, it might have enhanced his chances for the Presidency, but he followed the dictates of his own will and judgment, which accorded with the advice of the ex-President.

The same day that the resignation of his colleagues was published, in reply to a gentleman who waited on him at the State Department, he said; "I am sick, Sir, and ought to be in my bed. Ill as I am in body, I am worse in mind, but I am *determined to ride out the storm! Let the consequences* be to me what they may, the country shall suffer from no action of mine."

How he rode out the gale is matter of history, but how many weary hours of anxiety and watching on the part of the pilot who steered the ship of State through all the difficulties of that negotiation till its ultimate ratification, when he gave up the office that he had so illustriously dignified, no one can know but he that heedeth the sparrows fall.

What the Citizen Wants.

The *Citizen* thus closes a notice of the article in the London *Times* predicting that the time may come when the European powers will regard and treat the United States as a "public nuisance:"

Long ago KOSSUTH seriously warned America that matters would come to this. If the crowned heads of Europe can succeed in quashing and cushioning this war in Europe, (once so promising and full of hope,) and so keeping the Republicans down—for that is the sole aim, and policy, and prayer of the Western Powers—then comes America's turn. In that case it would turnout, and be clearly proved, that the "policy of non-intervention" was the surest way to involve this continent at last in a long and grievous war.

Not that this would be a very serious evil to America. Steam can urge ships eastward as well as in the course of the sun. There are, at least, a hundred millions of people in Europe who would hail the American flag appearing among them as the Romans hailed the twin demi-gods at the Lake Regillus. Three ocean steamships once in Irish waters, carrying one thousand men each, would be more than enough to wrest Ireland from England—that is to say, to dismember and destroy the British Empire root and branch.

Candidly, we do fervently pray that the "Western Powers" may find a solemn verdict against America—that she is a public nuisance—and proceed to execution accordingly. The world would then, indeed, see a good deed.

Compliment from a Foreigner to a New-York Book.

Professor AGASSIZ has just published a new work on Scenery, Science and Art. A late number of the Athenæum of London, gives some extracts. We find the following agreeable paragraph:

"I found an excellent dinner at the hotel (Astor House) at which I put up, and learnt that the proprietors took this opportunity of paying a compliment to their friends, by giving a better meal than usual, and providing excellent champagne ad libitum, without extra charge. As it is the practice in the States generally for each person to pay a fixed and uniform rate per day for board and lodging together, at all houses of public entertainment, which in fact rather resemble boarding-houses than our hotels or inns, this arrangement is not so extraordinary as it would otherwise appear. It was certainly very agreeable; as, owing to our long voyage, and the difficulty of preserving the flavor of meats in an ice house, our appetites were made to enable us to do full justice to the excellent venison and other delicacies served up. The price charged at the first hotels for board and lodging, (except wines and liquors,) is not more than about 10s. 6d. per day; and for this one may have breakfast at any hour, dinner, tea and supper; and I must say that, here at least, no one need complain of the hurry of the dinner, or the difficulty of obtaining anything wanted. All that is needed is to speak to the waiter, and give him to understand that some prospective good in the way of a half-dollar awaits him if he looks after your interests, and he will then take care that you shall want for nothing."

Blackwood's Magazine on Slavery in America.

The following remarks on the folly of British interference with Slavery in America, occur in a review of Mrs. STOWE's last book, in the last number of *Blackwood*:

Opinion in this country, in so far as it can be expressed—and it has been expressed in thousands of ways—is unanimous for the emancipation of the negro. One and all of us consider the continuance of slavery, as it exists in America, a foul blot upon the nation, which proclaims itself so peculiarly free; and we have said so in anything but unconcessive terms. Still, what we have said, in the expression of an opinion only. We may object to slavery in America, as we may object to the same institution in Turkey, or to serfage in Russia, or to anything else beyond our cognizance and jurisdiction; but we *are not entitled to usurp the right, which every separate nation possesses, of regulating its own laws according to its peculiar position.* We say this, because, of late years, the tendency towards popular demonstrations and sympathising meetings in England, has increased to such a degree as even to embarrass our relations with foreign powers.

It seems to us that there really was no occasion for holding public meetings to show that the sympathy of this country was decidedly in favor of the cause of emancipation, or to irritate the Americans by a vain-glorious comparison of our own conduct *contrasted with theirs. We ought, in common decency*, to remember that no very great treat of time has elapsed since slavery was abolished in the British colonies; and we, in matters of this kind, interest is always a ruling motive, we should also bear in mind that the prosperity of those colonies has not been increased by the substitution of free for forced labor. Very few of us, on this side of the Atlantic, are able to give a competent opinion as to what effect immediate and unconditional emancipation might produce upon the slave-holding States of America; and therefore we are hardly entitled to do more that assert the general principle, which condemns the absol

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

Failure of the Revolution in Tamaulipas—General Condition of Mexican Affairs—Society, Education, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BROWNSVILLE, (Texas,) Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The revolutionary storm in the State of Tamaulipas, which recently burst with some fury, causing hourly bulletins to be posted up in town, and sending some thirty Government troops in a rapid exit to another world, has suddenly subsided into a calm. Rumors have been quite prevalent that CAPISTRAN's party has broken up into small bands, each seeking its own security; and again, that still connected, they are in quiet possession of Monterey. We are sadly in want of railroads and telegraphs in this country: without them we are but creeping at a snail's pace behind a fast age. Will not *somebody* wake up the honorable Secretary of the Brownsville and Rio Grande Railroad Company? *But to return. It is certain* the revolutionists failed to follow up the success of their conflict with CRUZ's regulars by attacking Matamoras, and drew off towards Victoria. It is stated that money, the god of war as well as of peace, is wanting. Patriotism, enthusiasm and proclamations may do for an hour or a day; the novelty of rusty sabres and lances may temporarily elevate the rustic trooper's ideas, but the belly soon becomes clamorous and decidedly uncomfortable.

A few of CAPISTRAN's associates,—like himself having had their property confiscated,—are personally interested in the contest; while the great majority not only expose themselves to cold lead, but receive no other recompense than certain vague promises for the future. Empty stomachs are certainly not consoled by empty pockets, especially when there is a contingent prospect of a smashed head to finish on. Taking in view the probability of disaffection where it is rumored,—the fact that 400 fresh troops have recently arrived from Vera Cruz, and the hilarity of to-night in the capital, it may be supposed that the revolution in Tamaulipas is powerless for the *present*,—only.

Trade is much interrupted here by the warfare of our neighbors, and will be till some security is again established. Our merchants regret the state of affairs, and heartily wish the conflict decided. As I have before stated, the citizens of Mexico cannot be benefited by any change till they unlearn what they have learned amiss,—sever Church and State,—rob the wily priest of his power, and transfer the same to educated masses. The people are impoverished to beautify perishable cathedrals,—to support numerous pampered priests,—and increase the vast property already belonging to the Church. If there are corrective blessings in the twirl of the Pope's fingers, or efficacy in the epistles of "Philo-Veritas," who so suddenly *unfolded himself in all the living terrors* of the Archbishop, let them be wafted here on the priests, so that the wars and misery springing from their corruption may be blotted out of the land.

Wall-street may rest assured there is neither the fear nor hope of any future war between the United States and Mexico. The disparity in power is too obvious. The "eighteen tons of gold" will soon waste away, leaving the payee as powerless as before. Diplomacy will be substituted for six-pounders—treaties for mangled masses—gold for "more grape," and the lion and the lamb live on the easiest terms possible along the Rio Grande. It is true, the lion may get awfully hungry some day, as we know lions do, and—but I hope not. Cuba is infinitely more palatable, spiced down with the Sandwich Islands. Neither, probably, will be swallowed without due notice,—as Greytown, for instance.

To-day is the Mexican Fourth of July, when, as at home, the great national heart leaps up in its throat for joy. The cleanest costumes are donned—soldiers, emblazoned in all the rainbow colors, march in and around town—Chinese crackers pop away incessantly—and, in short, every one seems to be imbued with all the enthusiasm of a genuine "Yankee." During the evening, the houses in Matamoras are to be illuminated, while the grand feature, closing the day, is a ball given by the military, or, in other words, by the Government. It is a kind of exclusive affair, wherein the spangle of the lady glitters with the scarlet and silver of the "faithful." Invitations have been sent to this side, in town and garrison. Officers who, but a few years ago, were engaged in making targets of each other, and shuffled to quite different music from that of the quadrille, will to-night meet on a different and better field. The age is certainly progressive.

Some of the Mexican ladies are truly handsome—the residue too near the copper color to take Americans captive. Their language, particularly when pure and from a pretty mouth, is the most beautiful on earth. So liquid is it, and so smoothly does it flow in song, as their fingers sweep over the harp, that it plays upon the ear when singer and instrument are forgotten. Like the generality of American ladies, they seem fond of dancing,—all night, too, till broad daylight,—but there is a singular difference. The former always has a sparkle in her eye, and keeps up a running fire of conversation with her partner; but the latter is comparatively as silent as the portrait on the wall. She moves through the figure with exquisite grace,—throws open and closes her fan with surprising dexterity,—looks you in the face contentedly, but there is no smile on it—no emotion, either of pain or pleasure, visible. Had death struck her at the commencement of the waltz, she could scarce have been impressed with a more rigid or passive set of features. But judge not; still water runs deep; she was made for love, and is but philosophical in this glitter of lights and gallantry. She has a language of her own for the favored, while the multitude, as it should, "knows nothing" about it.

At 12 M. precisely the Mexican flag was saluted in garrison by 21 guns, by order of Major PORTER. This courtesy of the Major's, who has an experienced knowledge of its propriety in a national point of view, was in return for a similar compliment paid to our flag on the last Anniversary of our Independence. Scarce had the last gun died away when the Mexican battery commenced; and again, scarce had its last gun silenced itself when a shower broke over head, with peal after peal of thunder. Mars and Jupiter Tonans in friendly strife! The contrast was striking indeed. Heaven's and earth's artillery had each in rapid succession boomed over the plain—one the work of human hands, and the other directed by the Almighty's laws. No doubt can possibly arise as to which had the victory—to which belonged all power and grandeur. The voice of the twenty-fours was but a smoky whisper against those clear tones of unknown calibre, that broke over the earth and rolled away—

> "Far on the utmost verge of that huge dome,
> Which rears its other arch above the world."

The Governor has ordered out six Companies of Rangers to rendezvous at certain towns on the 15th proximo. They are to be supplied with equipments and rations by Government, but must await an appropriation by Congress for their pay. It is now hoped a breathing spell will be afforded our troops, who have been on hard duty in rain, mud and sunshine, from January 1 to December 31. Chasing Comanches, &c., over a running ground of six hundred miles square, with now and then an arrow-head piercing a vital part, or one's body variegated with the bites of every insect, from a tick to a centipede of the genus Scolopendra, is no child's play. I hope the honorable gentleman from ——, a State usually noted for enlightened and generous legislators, may never be exposed to how or able exile on the frontier of Texas, or to the above delights inseparable from it. No, I am wrong, for it would be well perhaps, for the present condition and future prospects of the army, if he should try it for a few weeks—say in July—and relate his experience and observation to his peers. A few years have sadly changed the feelings of the House for the Army, that as a bare quorum could scarce constitute a true index of its will. Officers trust the members will examine truly,—send for *persons* and papers if necessary,—give them the consideration of pages and clerks, and not be so severe in denunciations where they are manifestly in error. If they will give the subject an impartial investigation, imagining, for instance, themselves and families forced to California on $750 a-year, it is believed they will become more charitable in their conclusions. In the mean time officers must live on hope—there is not much else—and flatter themselves that though in these days the military "Jordan is a hard road to travel,"—

> "There's a good time coming, boys,
> Only wait a little longer."

Comparatively to the many good things of the old States, one physically starves here all the time; though it is true, at particular seasons the market is creditably supplied with native products. Just now the maternal head is at a loss for a change, and has but little need for Miss LESLIE's famous recipes. Female servants—paid from $10 to $15 per month—are scarcely to be had, while New-York is swarming with them at one-third the price. Too often, when one is secured, are you too vividly reminded of the old saw, "God sends provisions, but the devil sends cooks." It may be they have constitutional objections to coming South. Right there, Miss Nipper—stick to it.

Once in two weeks the United States mail comes in from New-Orleans, throwing the whole town in a happy ferment. This—the mail, I mean—certainly is a genuine blessing, and would be *more so, if it come oftener*, as it is the only medium, as yet, of intercourse with friends, *in the white settlements.* My worthy friend, the Postmaster—ever ready, except then, to give an astute legal opinion, drub an aspirant at chess, translate the *Eneid*, or accept a cigar, works like the busy bee in conjunction with his poorly paid deputies, and, *mirabile dictu!* never loses his accustomed patience. The excitement is soon over—soon comes back again the humdrum monotony of every-day life for two weeks longer. In the meantime, however, the daily papers unfold their rich stores from home and the continent. From the latter we find, with *Punch*, that Turkey seems to have the Bear by the tail, while France and England manifest a decided disinclination to grapple with the "biting end;" and from the former the usual political themes, interspersed with—

> "Births, deaths, and weddings,
> Forgeries, fires and wrecks,
> Harangues and hailstones,
> Brawls and broken necks."

The cholera has broken out terribly among the Mexican troops, as many as thirty deaths in one day being reported. Both that and the yellow fever will, doubtless, soon be in our midst, though I should think the fatality of last Fall will deprive them of the horrors they would otherwise create. It certainly would not be safe for strangers here between this and January. Acclimation is something, though I am compelled to believe there is more truth than ridicule in a friend's remark,—that no one is truly acclimated in this country till he is four feet under ground.

High Prices of Provisions—What is the Remedy?

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: A part of the plan suggested by Mr. WALFORD, to obtain "cheap bread," and published in the TIMES to-day, appears to me very inconsistent and tyrannical.

The first part of his plan, I think, every one will freely endorse, *i. e.*, the surplus balances go to farming; but the second part—to prohibit the exportation of grain after it had reached a certain price—common sense at once rebels against. It is a lamentable fact, that the scarcity of provisions, many times, is occasioned from the want of more and efficient farmers. Thousands of acres of fertile and arable land lie untouched in our Western States and Territories, and thousands more under a rude state of cultivation. If these lands were tilled, they would abundantly reward the tiller, and yield a rich harvest to our now half-famished country. But city laborers, connecting the idea of servility and drudgery with the life of the farmer, and unwilling to relinquish the morbid pleasures of the city, remain in its fetid influence and draw out a miserable and half-starved existence.

And to maintain them in this mode of life, philanthropists cry out, set a fixed price on breadstuffs, and compel those holding them to submit to it. Such a system may do in the despotic countries of the East, but in free America lives a spirit that got up a grand tea party in Boston, not many years ago, in commemoration of certain other fixed prices, and it will have unbounded rights. And that spirit is the chief characteristic, and the grand moving power of our noble yeomen. What is the justice of such an act? Is not that which one acquires by honest toil rightfully his, and by the principles of equal rights, is he not justified in disposing of it in a way most advantageous to himself?

In a money pressure the banker takes every advantage, and our laws do not directly interfere. The merchant, also, studies the prices and watches his opportunity to make a bargain, and his success is sanctioned by the laws of his country. Now, shall not the farmer have the same privilege, or shall our Legislature forbid him disposing of his hard-earned stores to a foreign country, on account of provisions being high at home, and it is necessary for the price to come down? Let the worthy gentleman consider well these questions and act accordingly, and if he thinks the laborer unworthy of his hire, let him prosecute, and if possible, complete his plan. And let him, also, understand if the price of articles which the farmer is not able to raise for his own consumption, is not ruinous to the purchaser, the price of breadstuffs will be in like manner. The better plan, however, I think, is for the gentleman to "drum up" his City laborers, take them into the country and cultivate the now idle lands,—then he will benefit those for whom he has such great sympathy, and avoid the necessity of enacting a law prohibiting the exportation of grain after it has reached a *certain price.* He will thus show himself a true philanthropist, and a friend to the FARMER.

Political Intelligence—Suffolk County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIVERHEAD, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

The Hard-Shells of the Western Assembly District of this County have nominated Dr. THOMPSON for Assembly. The Softs have nominated GEORGE P. MILLS. The Whigs have not yet nominated in that District. In the Eastern Assembly District, DAVID G. FLOYD is nominated on the Independent Ticket. The Whigs and Democrats have neither nominated their Assemblyman yet.

The County Political Conventions were held here last evening. The Whig ticket is as follows: County Treasurer, JAMES H. TUTHILL; County Superintendent of the Poor, JOSHUA L. WELLS, Jr.; Justice of Sessions, PHILANDER R. JENNINGS. The following persons were chosen delegates to the Congressional Convention: H. W. Vail, Edwin Rose, F. R. Crandall, Geo. W. Thurber, P. R. Jennings, E. F. Carpenter, Nathaniel Miller, Samuel Carman, R. Jennings, J. R. Satterly, E. E. D. Skinner and E. K. Brejar. The Hards nominated G. S. Adams for Treasurer, and the Softs, Lester H. Davis for the same office.

Yours, &c., T.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to make a suggestion in regard to a matter in which the New-York public is interested. It is this: Let the City buy and remove Dr. SPRING's Church on Beekman-street, widen Nassau-street slightly on the west side, from Beekman to Spruce, and close Chatham-street from Beekman to its intersection with Nassau. Then let the General Government buy the Crystal Palace for a Post-Office, and place it upon the site of the Church and abrogated street. By the adoption of such a measure, or series of measures, the Government would be in possession, with the loss of but little time, of a beautiful edifice; the convenience of our citizens would be consulted, and the Park be preserved in nearly its present proportions, which to the true Knickerbocker is no trifling consideration. There is but little doubt that a fair proposition in accordance with this suggestion would meet the assent and concurrence of all parties concerned. A. B. C.

Parks in London.

Since the year 1830, four new parks have either been formed, or are in the course of formation, throughout the metropolitan districts. Primrose-hill, containing 60 acres, was completed in 1842; Kennington Park, containing 18 acres, is now enclosed, laid out, and nearly finished; Victoria Park, containing no less than 265 acres, was completed in 1849; and Battersea Park, containing 319 acres, is now in the course of formation. The sums expended upon these various places of resort amount, in the aggregate, in round numbers to £380,000.

Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Cincinnati, and will take charge of it on the 15th instant.

A silver service, worth $1,000, is to be presented to John W. Murray, late Mayor of Washington, by his friends in that city.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Another Letter from Judge Bronson to E. C. Delavan, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 28th ult., in answer to what I said against the expediency of a prohibitory liquor law was duly received. Although you virtually admit that "our heavenly Father works by slow processes, both in the moral and in the material world," you do not agree with me that in the promotion of Temperance "we shall act most wisely when we act like Him." The substance of your reasoning is, that God lives forever, and we do not; you then add—"Whatever we therefore propose to do for the Church, or the world, must be done promptly; it must be done quickly, for we are going to the grave." That is a *very good argument* in favor of activity in the right direction; but it does not prove that all kinds *of measures should be resorted to for* the purpose of obtaining a desirable end; nor is it any *answer to my position, that* "it takes time to bring about any great reformation in the morals or habits of a people, and any attempt to do it in a day will be likely to fail." There are many things which ought to be done as soon as possible, both "for the church and the world," and it is very true that "we are going to the grave," but that does not disprove what I said, that mild measures, rather than extreme ones, will be most likely to produce good results. It is of the utmost importance that men should believe the truths, and practice the precepts of the Gospel; and examples are not wanting of attempts to bring about that result—"promptly" by forcible means; but they have all failed. Creeds and forms of worship have been established by law; but there have always been unbelievers and non-conformists. Men who, like us, were "going to the grave," have felt the importance of purifying the Church from error, and of doing it "quickly;" but the burning of heretics did not answer the purpose. Experience proves that there is such a thing as being in too much haste even in a good cause.

Enough on that head, and I turn to another.

You, and those with whom you act, have, in the recent gatherings at Auburn, carried the temperance cause into party politics. Instead of treating it as a moral question, in which good men of all parties had a common interest, and in reference to which they might act together, without giving up their political preferences, you have made it part and parcel of a party movement, and one in which a large portion of the people of this State cannot unite. You have linked the temperance cause with political principles and opinions, which many worthy men utterly reject as dangerous to the welfare of the Republic. You have, in effect, shut them out from all participation in the temperance movement, unless they will surrender their political principles, and join a party to which they have never belonged. And this has been done while you profess to believe that a majority of the voters are in favor of a prohibitory law. If such is your opinion, and this question is to be settled at the polls, why did you not come boldly up to the work, and, like others, lay down your platform and nominate your own men? If you had no end in view, other than the promotion of Temperance, why did you fasten that cause to the tail of one of the political parties of the day? With your political preferences, as a citizen, I have nothing to do; but when you are acting as a moral reformer, in a matter which does not belong to party politics, I have a right to inquire why you perilled what you esteem a good cause by placing it in a condition to abide the chances and fluctuations of party politics. Suppose your party does not succeed, what then will become of the Temperance question? And suppose it does succeed, and a prohibitory law is passed, how long will it be likely to stand? If such questions as these presented themselves to your mind before the step was taken, it is difficult to suppose that you aimed at nothing but the promotion of temperance.

I do not inquire why you did not join your cause to another political party, for that would have been an error of the same kind.

Let me now say a word in relation to the principles and opinions to which you have bound the Temperance cause. You have placed it upon the Seraions, Anti-Nebraska, Free Democracy, Free-Soil, Abolition and "Higher Law" platforms. You have made it part and parcel of a sectional movement—the North against the South—which, in my judgment, cannot triumph without rending the Republic in pieces. The movement goes beyond the restoration of a geographical line between Slave and Free Territory, and attacks the sovereignty of the States by interfering with their internal affairs. It does not leave other States to follow our example, and get rid of Slavery in their own time and way, but seeks to compel them to act upon the dictation of others; and, to accomplish the end, it nullifies a part of the fundamental law of the Union. I do not say that such was the purpose of all who participated in the different Conventions; but if the master spirits are to be judged by their acts and declarations, such was their purpose. I shall not go into a review of the proceedings—let every man read them for himself. But I will briefly notice the position of two of your candidates for popular favor. They not only stand upon all the ultra platforms, but one of them, in giving in his adhesion to the doings of the Saratoga meeting, says: "*I can stand on no other platform than that which has for its object the overthrow of that institution* that holds it to be right to enslave any class of my fellow-men."

If this man means anything, he means to overthrow Slavery in the States where it now exists by law; and he means to do it in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, which not only recognizes the legal existence of Slavery, but imposes the duty of delivering up fugitives from service when they escape into another State. This candidate evidently repudiates the Constitution, and goes for the "higher law."

Let us now see what are the sentiments of your candidate for Governor, as publicly declared by one of the delegates to Auburn, in advocating the nominating of that candidate.

JOHN THOMAS said: "MYRON HOLLY CLARK was not on the (Whig) Baltimore platform, but entertained views similar to those of GARRIT SMITH." "Mr. CLARK *denied that Slavery could be legalized*, and held that it was a crime that *all the laws in the Universe could not make legal.*" On being asked, "how do you know that," Mr. THOMAS replied, "*he* (CLARK) *told* me so." Here again, the fundamental law of the Union is plainly nullified. Indeed, Mr. CLARK goes beyond that, and rejects "all the laws in the Universe" which attempt to legalize Slavery. Before he can enter upon the duties of the office of Governor, he must lay his hand upon the Bible, and call God to witness that he "will support the Constitution of the United States;" and yet he has already told us that the oath will not bind him. It follows, of course, that he either stands on the "higher law," or rejects "all the laws in the Universe."

Governor CLARK must also swear that he "will faithfully discharge the duties of the office," and one of those duties, as prescribed by the State Constitution is to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed." When some one shall hereafter attempt to assert his rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States, by arresting a fugitive from service, and the Abolitionists come to the rescue, and blood runs in the streets, the Governor must either look calmly on or take the side of the mob, because he holds that all laws and constitutions recognizing Slavery are utterly void.

Such are the views of the men to whom you have committed the Temperance cause. It is to be used as a make-weight in a great movement, to array one section of the Union against another. If the project succeeds, and your men carry out their principles, this goodly Republic will be broken into fragments, and God only knows what other consequences will follow. It is safe, however, to conclude that Temperance can gain nothing by such intemperate proceedings, and that "the church and the world" will be no better than they are at present.

Let me be understood. I am not questioning the right of yourself, or any other man, to adopt and exercise his own political principles and preferences. I am only inquiring why the Temperance cause has been thrown into the vortex of party politics, and been made an instrument in promoting the madness of the times.

I avail myself of the opportunity to say, that since writing the letter to Mr. RICHARDSON which was read in the Temperance Convention, I have seen several sections of the liquor bill of last Winter, and find that it went much beyond mere prohibition, and contained provisions which I deem highly objectionable. Such a bill can never receive my support. It is proper to add, that reflection has confirmed the opinion which I expressed to you last April, and again in my letter of September, that no prohibitory liquor law ought to be passed.

Although you have risked everything on the single issue of prohibition, and adopted a political platform which I utterly reject, the Temperance cause itself is a good one, and I hope to see the time when milder and better counsels will prevail.

As this is a matter of a public nature, I shall give my letter to the press.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq., Ballston Centre, New-York.

NEW VERSION BAPTISTS.

American Bible Union.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AT DR. CONE'S CHURCH.

The fifth anniversary of the "American Bible Union" (New Version Baptists) was opened yesterday in Dr. CONE's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-streets. A business meeting, at which more than two hundred delegates from almost every section of the Union were present, was held in the lecture-room attached to the church, at 9 o'clock. Dr. CONE, the venerable President, took the Chair, and opened the business of the day by singing and prayer.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following persons for officers and managers of the Union for the ensuing year, and the Report was adopted:

President—Rev. SPENCER H. CONE, D. D.

Vice Presidents—Rev. A. Maclay, D. D., New-York; Rev. S. W. Eaton, D. D., Professor in Madison University, N. Y.; Rev. Wm. C. Duncan, Professor in Louisiana University, New-Orleans; Rev. J. G. Oncken, Germany; Rev. T. G. Jones, Norfolk; A. D. Kelly, Jr., Esq., Baltimore; Rev. S. W. Lynd, D. D., President of the Western Theological Institute, Ky.; Rev. Thornton Stringfellow, Va.; Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y.; Rev. Wm. Norton, Egham, England; Rev. John Winter, Wheeling, Va.; Rev. E. Adkins, Professor in Shurtliff College, Upper Alton, Illinois; Hon. Isaac Davis, Mass.; Rev. John L. Waller, LL. D., Kentucky; Rev. A. Wheelock, N. Y.; Rev. Q. H. Trotman, N. C.; Elder Alex. Campbell, President of Bethany College, Va.; Hon. Thos. Swaim, N. J.; Eli Kelly, Esq., New-York; Rev. Wm. H. Marsh, D. D., London, England; Rev. James Pyper, D. D., Toronto, C. W.; Rev. J. E. Bill, St. John, N. B.; Thomas P. Miller, Esq., Mobile; Elder James Shannon, President of the University of the State of Missouri; Rev. Duncan R. Campbell, LL. D., President of Georgetown College, Ky.; Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, Miss.; E. James, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Rev. James Lyon, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Thomas, Esq., Hastings.

Corresponding Secretary—WM. H. WYCKOFF.

Recording Secretary—E. S. WHITNEY.

Treasurer—WILLIAM COLGATE.

Auditor—SYLVESTER PIER.

Managers—three years—Samuel Baker, Wm. Hillman, Orrin B. Judd, Samuel R. Kelly, Eleazar Parmly, James M. Shaw, Stephen Wilkins, L. G. Marsh, J. B. Demarest.

Two Years—George W. Abbe, P. F. Jones, Joseph W. Burden, D. S. Parmelee, S. E. Shepard, John W. Sarles, Isaac T. Smith, E. H. Tripp, W. H. Waterbury.

One Year—Thomas Armitage, C. A. Buckbee, H. J. Eddy, C. J. Hopkins, Wm. D. Murphy, Stephen Remington, James H. Townsend, John B. Wells, W. T. Dugan.

The seventh article of the Constitution was so amended as to make the Executive Board consist of twenty-seven managers, instead of twenty-four, as hitherto.

GENERAL MEETING.

At the adjournment of the business meeting, the public anniversary meeting was opened in the Church. Dr. CONE took his seat on the rostrum—Hon. Judge SWAIM, N. J.; W. H. WYCKOFF, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, and W. COLGATE, Esq., Treasurer, occupying seats by his side.

At the close of the religious exercises, W. COLGATE, Esq., read the Treasurer's Report, as follows:

Receipts	$40,538 19
Expenditures	35,378 80
Balance	$5,159 39

This Society, having nothing financially to depend upon but the benevolence of its friends for the prosecution and completion of the work in which it is engaged, it will be proper for me to say,

The large sums of money reported as received by the Union during the past year has been contributed in small sums.

Only $750 has been given in sums exceeding $100; excepting a special donation from a friend in Australia, GEORGE FIFE ANGAS, who remitted to the treasury $250 for the Spanish Scriptures.

Subscriptions made, but not yet paid, amount to $140,000.

The adoption of the report was moved by Rev. S. K. WHITEMAN, in a forcible speech, ably seconded by Rev. CHAS. FERGUSON, of Baltimore, and carried without dissent.

Rev. D. W. MURPHY, (Oliver-street Church,) spoke warmly in advocacy of the principle sustained by the American Bible Union. His observations were received with marked approbation.

Subsequently, the President delivered his annual address.

He said: Of all denominations, Baptists have most strenuously and efficiently battled for unrestricted religious liberty. From the time when John the Baptist was imprisoned for freedom of speech, to the time of JOHN BUNYAN, who suffered for the same crime; and from the time of the ingenious dreamer to the formation of the American Bible Union, they have been bold to declare and maintain their views of truth. They never could endure to receive their religion by inheritance instead of conviction, or yield up their souls to the domination of Popes, Kings, Councils, or Assemblies.

Brethren and Friends: I was born and bred a freeman, and am too old now to learn the language, or wear the fetters of bondage. Yea, more, I trust I am one of Christ's freemen, and the children of the kingdom should not become subject to human tradition. There is no sacredness in a translation, except just so far as it pictures forth the original, just so far as it develops the features of divine truth. All else is refuse, and should be removed. Shall we hesitate to filter and clarify the water we drink because past generations have partaken of its impurities?

Some persons have endeavored to prejudice the minds of our friends by the preposterous rumor, that the work, when finished, will be so dear that men of ordinary means cannot purchase it. This rumor is, no doubt, founded upon our present publications, which are designed chiefly for criticism. When the New Testament is finished, we expect to issue it, in its cheapest forms, for a shilling a copy, if not for less. We are laboring mainly not for the learned or the rich, although they will be benefited by the results of our labors; we are laboring emphatically for the masses—for the poor and the ignorant, IN ALL LANDS; not forgetting our own beloved country.

Thus far the hopes of friends are realized, and the predictions of foes are unfulfilled. But above all these things we have constantly enjoyed the soul-comforting assurance that the God of Jacob has been our refuge and strength.

At the termination of the President's address, W. WYCKOFF, Esq., read the Annual Report, of which we present an abstract, as subjoined:

The revised Italian Testament by Dr. ACHILLI is printed. The revision of the French Scriptures is not pressed. Rev. J. G. ONCKEN is enlisted in the work for the German Scriptures.

The financial growth of the Union is almost without precedent. Its history may be condensed into a single brief sentence. The receipts of the first short year were, in round numbers, $5,000; of the second year, $10,000; of the third, $16,000; of the fourth, $32,000; and of this, the fifth year, more than $35,000.

During the last year the Union has published the report, and other official documents and biblical intelligence in a quarterly periodical, entitled *The Bible Union Reporter*. The favor with which this has been received, encourages the Board to continue it, and it recognizes the *Reporter* as its only official organ.

Numerous additions to the Library have been made within the year.

Rev. A. J. EDDY, of Brooklyn, in a lengthened address, contended that Baptist preaching and Baptist literature for the last two hundred years, advocate the principles of the American Bible Union. He concluded by moving the acceptance of the Report.

Hon. Judge SWAIM seconded the motion, which, on being put, was carried unanimously.

It was then announced that the afternoon and evening meetings would be opened at the hours respectively of 3 and 7½ o'clock.

The PRESIDENT nominated the following gentlemen as committees, and the nominations were approved.

Spanish Scriptures.—Messrs. Armitage, Newton, Hill, Wilkins, Smith and Armstrong.

German Scriptures.—Dr. Sheppard, and Messrs. Bowen, Brown, Keyes, Lillybridge and Taylor.

English Scriptures.—Messrs. Pendleton, Baldwin, Hopkins, Burnett, and Parmelee.

The President read the subjoined notice:

At a preliminary meeting of the friends of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, held in the Lecture-room of the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., Rev. Dr. Cone presiding, and Rev. C. S. Keyes, Secretary, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in direct opposition to the known and expressed wish of many of its oldest friends and contributors, has resolved to occupy rooms in the building of the American Foreign Bible Society; therefore,

Resolved, That we appoint a Committee on Business whose duty it shall be to draft resolutions, and to suggest such other course of action as may be deemed advisable in view of these circumstances, and to report the same at a meeting to be called by them, of *persons who are opposed to the late action of the Board, and who are in favor of an* INDEPENDENT LOCATION *for the Home Mission Society*, for Friday evening, the 6th inst., in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, in this City.

In accordance with the above directions, the Committee freely invite all persons embraced in the resolution, to meet in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-streets, on Friday evening, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when resolutions will be presented, and addresses will be delivered in reference to the subject of the meeting.

THOS. ARMITAGE,
O. B. JUDD,
JAMES EDMONDS,
FRANK REMINGTON,
C. BRINKERHOFF,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1854.

The morning session closed with Prayer by Rev. Dr. DEVAN, returned Missionary from France.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance was unprecedentedly large.

The President took his seat at 3 o'clock, and Rev. L. G. MARSH offered prayer.

The annexed Committees, with the approbation of the meeting, were then constituted by the President.

Siamese Scriptures.—Messrs. Remington, Clapp, McCarthy, Barker and Edmonds.

French Scriptures.—Messrs. Young, Graves, Adams, Williams and Yearnshaw.

In consideration of the recent deaths of Señor John Calderon, Dr. James Thompson, Dr. J. Gray, and Rev. Aaron Angier, the following Committee on obituaries was appointed:

James Challer, Philadelphia; Perry Davis, Providence; N. L. Fuller, N. H.; Seton Gale, N. J.; D. M. Conant, Vt.

The Committee on Arrangements presented their report, recommending a particular order of business for the remainder of the anniversary.

Rev. S. BAKER, of Williamsburg, was introduced by the President, and delivered a lengthened and most interesting address, apropos of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our efforts to secure a corrected *version* of the Bible in the English language, we derive encouragement from the conviction that we are acting in accordance with God's revealed will, and treading in the footsteps of many of the great and good men, who, through faith and patience, have entered into the possession of promised blessings.

He gave a succinct account of the various English translations that have been made from the original text of the sacred Scriptures, and reviewed the position occupied, since the time of the writing of the Pentateuch, by the inspired volume, in all subsequent ages, and among all societies which have recognized it as of divine origin. After showing that all English translators have admitted the possibility of mistake and imperfection in their works, he urged the duty of continuing the work they had begun.

Rev. L. T. MORRIS seconded the resolution submitted by the last speaker. It was carried unanimously.

The President exhibited a copy of Dr. ACHILLI's revised translation of the Italian Testament, 30,000 copies of which, he said, some of the translator's countrymen were about to have published at their own expense, on the confines of Northern Italy.

He also showed a specimen copy of the German Scriptures published under the care of Dr. ONCKEN, with the Society's imprint. Dr. ONCKEN had sent three hundred of them here for sale and distribution among the Germans in this City. The business of the afternoon meeting was closed by the reading of a letter from Dr. CONANT, of Rochester University, followed by singing and Benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at half past 7 o'clock, the Church being very full.

Rev. C. H. REMINGTON offered prayer.

Rev. J. M. PENDLETON, of Kentucky—a Delegate from the Bible Revision Association located at Louisville, Ky.—made the opening address of the evening. He discussed the general principles upon which is based the action of the American Bible Union, and was particularly severe upon Mr. JOHN N. WILDER, of Albany—a gentleman who addressed the American and Foreign Bible Society, (Anti-New Version,) at Philadelphia, in May last. And there were many, he held, like Judge JONES, of Philadelphia, who could not understand why the Scriptures should be revised. That gentleman's philosophy he denounced as faulty. Attention was directed to the words of the instruction given by the Bible Union to its Revisers, directing them to "Make the common English Version the basis of a Revised Version." The Union certainly wished to see the Revised Version, when it comes out, circulated among the people. It is not made for angels, but for men. The Union does not, however, desire to shake the confidence of the people in the common English Version. Mr. PENDLETON repelled the charge of sectarianism brought against the operation of the Union by Mr. WILDER, in his recent speech. The speaker was a Baptist, the son of a Baptist, yet he stood and declared in the presence of all, were a revised Scripture to destroy the Baptist denomination entirely from off the face of the earth he would say, Let God's truth be told in our native tongue, as it is already told in the Hebrew and the Greek. Mr. PENDLETON was especially earnest in defending the Union from the charge of sectarianism. He discussed the meaning of the words *bapto* and *baptizo*, with the English terms *dip* and *immerse*, and held that the word denoting action cannot express the attendant circumstances. The great question is, not what will be the consequences of revision, but, *do revision right.* Mr. P. was spicy in his allusions. The opposition manifested to the revised version he considered entirely gratuitous, unless, indeed, it were placed on the same footing as the objections urged by "a sister," whom he once heard objecting to a new translation of the Scriptures, because *she wanted to read the same Bible that her mother read.* This was, he said, unanswerable. At all events, he should not attempt to answer it. [Laughter.] If he were to do so, he might be accused of unchivalrous conduct, and might, moreover, derange Dr. DOWLING's touching references to the "Family Bible that lay on the stand."

Mr. PENDLETON closed with a feeling allusion to the labors, the declining years, and the domestic trials of Dr. CONE.

Dr. CONE announced the programme for to-day. In the morning, Brother YOUNG, of Kentucky, will address the Convention; and Brother BURNET, of Ohio, in the afternoon. Another meeting for conversation will be held between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Broome-street Church.

This Evening, the friends of Home Missions will meet in the Lecture-room of the same Church, to devise measures for procuring a suitable building for the Baptist Home Mission Society.

THE USURY LAW.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Special Committee.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular meeting, yesterday, at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street, P. PERIT, Esq., presiding.

Messrs. SAMUEL G. GLIDDON and JOHN BARBER were elected members of the Board.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, Chairman of the Special Committee, submitted the following report upon the subject of

REPORT ON USURY.

The Committee began their report with a review of Legislative action in this State in reference to the Usury Laws; and added a summary of the reasons that are urged for and against such a measure. The views of Dr. DEWEY in regard to the origin of coinage are quoted with commendation, and the Committee then adds:

The principle that the incorporating any bank, or institution for dealing in money, invests the giver of any such act with a right to govern the price of money is, in the opinion of your Committee, entirely wrong.

All the tendencies of the present day require freedom in our currency movements. Our title to our money is as perfect and absolute as is our title to any other item of our property. In regard, then, to the rate of interest on loans of capital, we need only to ask Government to determine some proper or suitable maximum rate to govern in the absence of any contract, also a maximum rate to accrue upon a deferred judgment in law, after its rendition; and then leave individuals and banks, and other incorporations, entirely free to make any bargains they please, upon any description of loan or credit that can be conceived of, subordinate only to the same rules and principles that govern in all other human covenants and obligations.

More than two-thirds of the States of our Union have made honorable progress towards the full consummation at which your Committee are aiming. Some twenty-two of our States have now Usury laws so lenient as merely to forfeit the interest upon usurious transactions, and this relaxation has in all cases been found satisfactory.

It certainly would redound to the honor of this great State, to take forthwith one step ahead of all her compeers, and stand on the proud eminence of *entire freedom* in so important an element in our social compact as is the "Medium of Exchange."

It remains now for your Committee to allude to some other of the minor arguments of our opponents. It occurs, first, to notice their long-continued and pertinacious allegations that lenders and usurers are the only party asking a relaxation in our Usury laws. This is summarily met and overthrown by our having *proof* that almost every one of the very numerous signers to our memorials for relief, are borrowers for the "legitimate purposes of useful business;" they having also the right to borrow for any purpose seeming to themselves proper, and to lend when they choose. It is to be hoped that a proper regard for fairness will induce our opposing friends to drop entirely that feature in their remarks, and meet us honestly and candidly upon the common sense aspects of the subject.

Another point touched by the friends of restriction is, that rigid Usury Laws help to check wild speculation in our new States. Much is said about Wisconsin, because that State was named in a sort of text pamphlet for the Restrictionists, which was republished in 1853. It is said that some of the farmers became so discouraged there, as to go to California, where—by the by—they never had, and probably never will have, any restrictive Usury Laws. No proof has ever been shown that speculation was ever aggravated in new countries for want of legislative tinkering. Wild speculation will occasionally find its way into all new States, whether they do, or do not, have Usury Laws. No matter what human laws are enacted, we have always had, and shall always continue to have, occasional indiscretions in trade as well in new as in old States. It is the most fanciful absurdity to suppose we can prevent this by now and then turning a legislative screw. All experience, from the earliest records of history, shows the futility of such hopes.

It is also said, by opposing friends, that the farmers in the interior, who owe on bond and mortgage, are fearful that a relaxation or repeal of our Usury laws might induce lenders to call in their money, and thus disturb mortgages to the great detriment of the agricultural districts of our State.

In answer to this, we would say to the farmers that good influences, drawn to a focus at any great commercial mart, radiate immediately therefrom in every point of compass. The benefits of city and country are always reciprocal, neither the one nor the other can thrive without entire sympathy of feeling. Any measures that clog the free action of our currency, injure farmers and manufacturers quite as much as they do merchants. The new state of things we are seeking, would greatly increase the facilities of farmers and other enterprizing business men in the interior. It would most effectually put a stop to all oppressive stratagems that have been, and are still, resorted to, as well in country as in city, in the vain belief of thereby countervailing the penalties of the Usury statute.

There would be no temptation to such wicked *finesse* under the new state of matters. The freedom would tend to an immediate amelioration in currency movements, all over our State. In all their explorations into Wisconsin our opponents did not find half so high rates of "*shaving*" as we can cite, not only in this City, but in and about the interior towns and cities, right under the very guns of our usury laws.

Banks are used for deposit and for loan and for circulation, and are capable of rendering the aggregate capital of a country much more efficacious and productive. When properly conducted, and when not deprived of any of their natural rights, they are very serviceable in the encouragement of credit, and in the promotion of all the useful enterprises of the day.

They draw out into channels of efficient action many small sums that would otherwise remain idle in hands not qualified to put their money into active use.

In allowing Banks to follow the natural current of the market, up or down, in charging for the use of money, precisely as we allow Insurance Companies to follow the market rates as to premiums of insurance, we but follow the example of the two great money markets of the world, London and Amsterdam. The Bank of England and the Bank of Amsterdam being entirely free from all usury restrictions. The public here would be subjected to no inconvenience in the practical movements of these liberal measures. It would not be necessary to bargain at the counter for each note discounted, but the Banks would, of course, watch all the indications of supply and demand, and be governed thereby in issuing their notices as to the rates of discount.

A word may also be appropriately added at this stage of our remarks, as to the general character of our bank directors in this country. They are in this City, for instance, from among our most active, practical merchants, whose interests in all conceivable respects, harmonize with all the pecuniary interests of the community at large, so that nothing can be more unjust than to impute to them any improper purpose of injuring the money market by combined action. We hear it said, occasionally, that "*the banks*" are doing this or that, to accomplish some improper ends of their own, when, in truth, they do not confer together so much as they ought.

In drawing this report to a close, your Committee will briefly speak of one or two more of the beneficial influences that would result from the freedom now sought.

At the present moment, competition among the capitalists of the world would quickly reduce the rate of interest in Wall-street, if competition were not hindered by our laws. The change we seek would also bring into our very midst, a most active and efficient accession to our home competition, to avail of our present enormous rates, and this, too, would tend to an immediate decline in the price for money.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, said that he was opposed to the report, so far as it applied to the removal of the Usury Laws, in case of Bonds and Mortgages. He did not think there was any parallel in the cases of England and this Country in matters of currency, they differed entirely. In England the paramount interest was the manufacturing interest. Here, the agricultural interest predominated. There they had a Bank of England. Here banking was left open to individual enterprise. There bank notes were a legal tender, here gold and silver were the legal tender. He was entirely opposed to the change, as respects the banking system.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that there was no possible chance of getting a bill through the Legislature, such as was contemplated in the report of the Committee. If they could obtain a part of what was desired, it was all they could expect.

Mr. BARSTOW contended that they should go before the Legislature and ask honestly that which they desired. They should make a clean breast of it. When they had made the application the previous year for a change in the Usury Law, and had excepted the banks in his application, this fact had been used against them.

Mr. BROWER said that they should ask for all that they desired to obtain, and get what they could.

Mr. FROST was opposed to the report. He said that from the conversations he had had with the members of the Legislature he was satisfied that a bill contemplating the entire repeal of the Usury Laws would meet with the opposition of nearly every member from the country.

Mr. BARSTOW said that if the subject could be referred to a Special Committee of the Legislature of investigation, it was their design to show that greater shaves had been imposed upon farmers in the country than Wall-street had any idea of.

The report on being put to vote was adopted.

SMUGGLING.

The following gentlemen, JAMES H. BROWER, WM. NELSON, MOSES H. GRINNELL, C. H. MARSHALL and MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, ship-owners, were appointed a Committee to go to Washington to adopt a form of a law, and to use efforts for the passage of the same with regard to smuggling, the same to be in accordance with a petition which was forwarded to Congress during the last session.

The Board adjourned.

The Administration Party and the Democracy.

From the Albany Argus.

The Administration party presents nothing but the mere carcass of an organization. There is nothing left of it except its fossil remains.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, was never in a more healthy and vigorous condition—never more united and harmonious—never more steadfast in the faith to which it has adhered without wavering in adversity as in triumph—never more conscious of its inherent strength, or more confident of the ultimate if not immediate triumph of its principles—never more self-reliant—and we may add never more intensely defiant. Outraged and incensed by what they have reason to regard as the premeditated treachery of an Administration which they aided in elevating to power—eager to atone for their share in the work of inflicting such a disgrace upon the Democratic party and the country, and to rebuke corruption and recreancy in high places—how insufferably insolent is the appeal of the Administration organ to the National Democracy of New-York!

We need scarcely say that the National Democracy of this State, spurn the dishonor and the fatality of an association with the Administration and its forlorn faction. With such a faction they can hold no parley nor form any alliance. They have a mission to perform which is inconsistent with such a "union," were it desirable thus to bind a live with a dead body. They have wrongs to avenge and principles to vindicate, they have no need of embarrassing aid from Administration quarters. Towards the Administration and its handful of partisans, *their designs are unchangeably hostile*; and they will maintain that attitude until they conquer a peace, or compel an unconditional surrender.

M. Claudet has had painted around the walls of his gallery in Regent-street, a series of medallion portraits of the inventors and improvers of photography.

A writer in the Oregon Times complains that it is almost impossible to obtain good flour in Oregon, owing to the prevalence of smut in wheat.

THE LORING TRAGEDY.

Trial of Robert M. Graham, M. D., for the Murder of Col. Charles Loring.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Reported Specially for the Daily Times, by Roberts and Warburton.

The public interest felt in this trial has in no way abated, judging from the crowded state of the Court-room during the day. Dr. Graham was accompanied by his wife and a few friends. The absence of a Juror caused half an hour's delay.

Bridget Caffrey, called and sworn: Examined by the District Attorney—On the 2d of Aug. last, I was employed at the St. Nicholas, as an assistant to the housekeeper; I recognize the prisoner, Dr. Graham; I only saw him once; I did not know Col. Loring, more than to know that he was killed; I was on the second floor, nearly opposite the mirror, about 5½ o'clock in the morning; I saw Dr. Graham and Col. Loring standing at the head of the stairs; Dr. Graham had one hand upon Col. Loring, and the other held a sword, which was in Col. Loring's side; Col. Loring staggered, and halloced, "I am stabbed!—I am dead!" three times; I saw Col. Loring stagger and fall; and I saw Mr. Rogers, one of the officers, try to hold him up, but could not; I went over to look at Col. Loring; he groaned heavily a few times, and expired in about three minutes.

Q.—What did Dr. Graham do? A.—Dr. Graham walked to the head of Col. Loring, and put the sword-cane behind his back; some one said, "You have killed him," but he replied, "Oh, no!" Dr. Graham then went down stairs slowly, with the sword-cane in his hand; the point was bent.

Q.—(Showing cane)—Is that the cane you saw? A.—It is like it.

P.—Did you see Dr. Graham afterwards? A.—I saw him at the office before he went with the police officer; I did not see what he did with the sword-cane.

Q.—During the difficulty between Dr. Graham and Col. Loring, did you see any blow struck? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see either take hold of the other? A.—No, Sir; they might before I came to the head of the stairs.

Q.—Did you see them have hold of each other? A.—No; Dr. Graham was sideways towards Col. Loring; the Doctor had one hand upon the Colonel, while the other hand held the sword-cane.

Q.—Did you see either of them have hold of the other except as you stated in your last answer? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—This occurred on the 2d of August; I got up about 5¼ o'clock; I slept in the housekeeper's room, on the fourth floor, middle building; I had ever slept myself that morning; I was called at my own room, but I was not there; I did not take more than five minutes to dress; when I came down the stairs to the third floor I heard a noise—loud talking; I ran down the stairs a few steps on the second flight; when there I was in a position that I could see over the parties; when I got there, the sword was in Col. Loring's side; I saw Col. Loring stagger.

Q.—When you came down stairs you say you saw Dr. Graham's left hand on Col. Loring; can you say on what part of his person he had his hand? A.—No, Sir; I saw the sword cane in his right hand, I think; the sword was in Col. Loring's side; Dr. Graham twisted his hand, and pulled out the sword; as I stood on the stairs, Dr. Graham was nearest to me.

Q.—How close were they together when you saw them? A.—They were quite close—so close that their bodies touched; I did not see Col. Loring's arms, or hands; could not say if his hands were up; Col. Loring moved about three yards before he fell; when he fell, I came down on the landing; I was not examined before the Coroner; was never examined about it until I came to the District Attorney's office, about two weeks since; spoke to no one else about it.

To a Juror—When Col. Loring was stabbed, he staggered right direct from Dr. Graham; not around him but directly from him.

Margaret Nolan, sworn, examined by the District Attorney: On the 2d of August last I was chambermaid in the St. Nicholas; I never saw Dr. Graham until I saw him that morning; never saw Col. Loring until that morning; about 5½ o'clock I was sweeping and dusting the gentlemen's parlor.

Q.—Where did the parties stand? A.—They were standing at the head of the stairs; there was *loud talk, and I could not say which talked angry*; I looked out and I saw the two gentlemen "in holts;" one of them had hold of the other.

Q.—Did you do anything? A.—I never stirred out of the room; I think I was five or six yards from them.

Q.—Did you look at them all the time? A.—I may have taken my eyes off them for a moment; I don't suppose I did anything; I stood in the same place; I heard Col. Loring say he was stabbed, and he staggered and fell; when he fell, I got so nervous that I could not go near them; Dr. Graham went down the public stairway, with the sword-cane in his hand: it was bent in his hand—(sword-cane shown)—it was like that; saw Dr. Graham turn into the pantry below stairs, and throw the sword-cane in there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—The number of the gentlemen's parlor I was sweeping is, I think, 13; it is the first parlor to the right-hand as you come up one flight of stairs from the office.

Q.—From the beginning to the end of the affray did you remain in that room? A.—Until I heard Col. Loring cry out he was stabbed.

Q.—How far inside of the room did you stand? A.—I was dusting a centre table in the middle of the floor.

Q.—Did you stand there all the time? A.—I am not sure that I went to the door, and I am sure I did not go outside until Col. Loring fell.

By Mr. Shepard—The parlor is on the Mercer-street side.

Michael Fox, sworn—Examined by the District Attorney: On the 2d of August last, I was a waiter in the St. Nicholas, and on duty that morning; I saw Dr. Graham and Col. Loring together about 5½ o'clock in the morning, at the head of the left stairs, on the first floor above the office; I was at the other side of the staircase, about five feet distant; they both appeared angry and had high words; I could not hear what was said, except the word lie; I could not tell which used the expression; both were talking equally loud; Dr. Graham stood with his back towards Mercer-street, and Col. Loring with his back towards Broadway; I turned round to speak to Joseph Cozzens about some matters, when in a moment they clenched together; Dr. Graham had his two arms around Col. Loring, and Col. Loring was endeavoring to push him away; as soon as they separated, I say the dagger in Dr. Graham's hand; it was bent like a reaping hook; (identified the sword-cane;) Col. Loring staggered and fell; Dr. Graham stood with the weapon in his hand, looked at Col. Loring quite calm, and went down stairs.

Q.—Were any blows struck as you saw? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What position were Col. Loring's hands in? A.—*On the shoulders of Dr. Graham, as if pushing him away.*

Q.—Whereabouts was the right hand of Dr. Graham? A.—On the left side of Col. Loring.

Q.—How long were the parties together? A.—About two minutes; perhaps not so much; they were moving at the time; they did not move more than two or three feet from where they commenced the quarrel; they moved towards the mirror.

Q.—At what period of the occurrence did they begin to move? A.—They were together when they began to move.

Q.—Did you hear any noise but that of the conversation? A.—No.

Q.—Had Dr. Graham a hat on? A.—Yes; it might have fallen off.

Q.—Did you notice whether one of the parties was more excited than the other?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question, as calling for the witness' opinion upon the state of mind of either of the parties.

Mr. Shepard spoke in support of the question.

His Honor ruled it out.

Q.—What was the appearance of Dr. Graham?

Mr. O'Conor considered the question indefinite.

A.—At that time Dr. Graham did not appear more angry than Col. Loring.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—Have been a waiter in the St. Nicholas a few months; had been in the Prescott House three months, and several other places, too numerous to mention; wanted to see Cozzens on business of his own that morning; had got out of the dining-hall, and met Cozzens at the head of the stairs; talked to him a few minutes; during the time, my attention was partly taken up by him, and partly by the quarrel between the two gentlemen; *Joseph Cozzens stood with his right side towards him*; at that time Dr. Graham's back was towards me, and Col. Loring's face toward me; they were close to the mat at the head of the stairs.

Q.—When the parties were clinched, did they move towards you? A.—No; they moved towards the mirror.

Q.—Did the Doctor move backwards? A.—No; he moved forwards, two or three feet, and Col. Loring moved backwards; he wanted to get off; Col. Loring had his hands on Dr. Graham's shoulders, and in this way went back; saw Dr. Graham's hands around Col. Loring's waist; I did not see the sword until after they separated; I then saw it in Dr. Graham's hand.

A Juror—You say you know the sword-cane by the image on the handle. How did you see that when in Dr. Graham's hand? A.—He slung it between his fingers; and I took particular notice of the carved image; did not see Dr. Graham twist the sword-cane, or make any motion with his hand, *while the sword was in the side of Col. Loring.*

James Anderson, sworn—Examined by the District Attorney: Q.—What was your business on the 2d of August last? A.—I was employed as head rotunda man in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Graham by sight? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Col. Loring by sight? A.—No, Sir; I did not see him until that morning.

Q.—At what hour was that? A.—About 5½ or 20 minutes to 6 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see the parties together then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what you first saw? A.—They were on the landing on the second-floor.

Q.—By the second-floor you mean the first floor above the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now state what you saw? A.—At that time I was below stairs, near the office, when I heard a shout like "Oh!" I called upon a porter near me to come along—

Mr. Whiting—Never mind repeating anything you said to another person.

Mr. Shepard—State what you did and saw yourself.

Witness—When I ran up to the second-floor, the first thing I saw was the dead man lying upon his face; Dr. Graham was standing there; he walked past the deceased, stood at his head, and looked at him; he had a dagger in his hand, bent.

Q.—What did he do with the sword-cane? A.—When looking at Col. Loring he shifted the dagger from his right hand to his left, and pulled the blade through his left hand.

Q.—Repeat that. A.—He looked down upon the dead man, drew the dagger through his left hand, and carrying it in his right hand, walked past the deceased towards the mirror; seeing himself in the mirror he turned and walked down stairs.

Q.—Where did he then go? A.—He went to the "pitcher room," as we call it.

Q.—What did he do when he went down to the "pitcher room," as you call it? A.—He threw the dagger into the closet, and tried to cover it; I was behind him, and went in and picked it up.

Q. (Showing dagger)—Can you say whether that is the dagger? A.—Yes, Sir, that is it.

Q.—Were you present when the prisoner was arrested? A.—Yes. It was about 15 minutes after the death of Col. Loring.

Q.—Had he any opportunity of changing his dress during that time? A.—I think not, Sir. He wore a coat, pants and hat, but had no cravat; could not say if he had on a vest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—I saw the scabbard of the sword-cane that morning in the office; I believe John Conahan brought it there; I saw him bring it to the office-door and hand it to the policeman.

Q.—How was Col. Loring dressed? A.—He had a frock-coat on; but I believe no cravat.

[On the suggestion of Mr. Whiting, the Court took a recess for twenty minutes to allow the Jury to get some refreshments.]

John Morris, sworn and examined by the District Attorney—My business on the 2d of August last was in the Rotunda of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Graham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Col. Loring? A.—I saw him.

Q.—Did you see them together on the morning of the 2d of August? A.—I did; I was going up stairs, and heard a noise of a man crying out, "I'm killed;" I went right up stairs; when I got up stairs, they were letting go of each other; Dr. Graham had his hands around Col. Loring—both hands; I did not notice Col. Loring's hands much; when Dr. Graham let go, Col. Loring ran two or three yards and fell; he lay there groaning; Dr. Graham came up and looked at him; some one said he was dead; Dr. Graham said, "No, nothing is the matter with him."

Q.—Did he say anything else? A.—No; he walked down stairs with the sword in his hand, and threw it into the closet; while going down, the handle was exposed, so that you could see the carving.

Q.—Had you seen Dr. Graham before that morning? A.—Not to know him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—Was examined before the Coroner's Inquest; did not know that he had talked the matter over much; had talked of it with his fellow-servants; could not name them; *could not recollect where he talked of it last*; had been out shaking mats in the street, and was returning with them.

Q.—Had you taken the mats from the head of the stairs that morning to shake? A.—I cannot say whether I had taken the mats from the head of the stairs; I threw the mats I had in my hand down in a heap at the head of the stairs; I was in a fright at what I saw.

Q.—Were you not so much frightened that you could not tell what was doing? A.—I have stated what I saw.

Firman B. Stage sworn: examined by Mr. Shepard—I am a police officer; remember seeing Dr. Graham at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the night of the 1st of August.

Q.—Where was Dr. Graham on that night?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question as irrelevant.

Witness testified that he had seen the prisoner the night before, and identified the sword-cane produced as one he had seen with him on that night.

Isaac Johnson examined by Mr. Shepard—Was a police-officer; saw the prisoner on the morning of the 2d of August last, at the St. Nicholas Hotel; arrested him on that morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock; he had on a coat, pants, shirt, shoes and stockings.

Q.—Did he say anything to you in reference to a bell? A.—Yes; he said he had rang his bell several times for the waiters; that no waiter would come; that he then went into the hall and rang the hall-bell; he said he was insulted by a man; he said he had a difficulty with the man in the hallway; he said the man struck him, and called him a scoundrel; he said nothing more in regard to this matter, except his reason for ringing the bell; he said he was very thirsty in the morning, and rang the bell for the waiter to bring him a bottle of congress water; furthermore, he said that the man had had him by the neck, and choked him.

Mrs. Cornelia Loring, recalled and sworn. Examined by Mr. Shepard:

Q.—What did your husband say to the man who rang the bell?

Mr. O'Conor objected, and contended that there was not sufficient evidence to identify Dr. Graham with the person who rang the hall-bell violently, and who was addressed by Col. Loring. The admission of Dr. Graham, introduced through the officer, only went to show that he had rung the bell. A bell placed in the long hall of a hotel filled with strangers was likely to be used at will by any one. Was it, then, to be assumed that because Dr. Graham had rung the bell that morning, he was the person whom Col. Loring had addressed.

Mr. Shepard followed in an argument, to show that the confession of Dr. Graham to the police officer sufficiently identified him with the person who disturbed Col. Loring and his *wife by ringing the bell in the hall*, and that he was, consequently, the *person with whom Col. Loring had conversed.* This being so, there could be no objection to Mrs. Loring's testifying to the conversation that then took place.

His Honor decided that the evidence tending to identify Dr. Graham with the person who rang the bell, was sufficient to go to the Jury, and he would therefore admit the testimony of Mrs. Loring as to the conversation.

Mr. O'Conor took exception to the ruling of the Court, which was entered.

[During the discussion Mrs. Loring became so ill that she was obliged to leave the Court. Subsequently Mr. Shepard handed up a medical certificate to the Court, stating that she was then unable to bear an examination.]

Mr. Shepard asked for an adjournment, in view of Mrs. Loring's illness.

Mr. O'Conor was anxious, on behalf of his client, that the trial should not be delayed, and suggested that the examination of the witnesses be proceeded with.

Christopher Dooley—sworn: Examined by Mr. Shepard. On the 2nd of August last, I was watchman at the St. Nicholas Hotel; I was on from 12 o'clock at night to 12 in the day.

Q. Do you know the number of Col. Loring's door? A. Yes—No. 247. The number of Dr. *Graham's was 257; I went into the hall off which* the bed-rooms were, about ten minutes after 5 o'clock, to finish the putting out of the gas; at that time I met no person in the hall; after that, between 5 and 6 o'clock, *I saw Col. Loring*: he was about three yards from the reception-room, on the second floor; did not look at any watch or clock after 5 o'clock; at the time I saw Col. Loring I saw no person up except the chambermaid; there is a maid's bell outside of room No. 247 on the corridor; it is pretty high up on the wall, but a pole comes down by which to ring it; it is only for chambermaids, and does not ring in the office; there is no other bell on the wall except that at No. 247; when Col. Loring came to me he told me that a gentleman was making a noise; I went to look for the gentleman that was making the noise, and Colonel Loring went down to the office; I saw no person; I was a minute and a half or two minutes away, *going through the corridors*, when I went down to the office and saw Col. Loring lying dead; the breath was just leaving him.

Q.—How long after Col. Loring left you was it until you saw him dead? A.—Not more than two minutes at the very most; I helped to carry the body into room No. 16, and was left in charge of it.

Margaret Leonard sworn and examined by Mr. Shepard—On the 2d of August last I was chambermaid in the St. Nicholas Hotel; I heard a bell ring on the second floor, in the corridor which runs from Spring-street entry; it was after 5 o'clock; I came up to answer it; there was no person standing in the corridor; I waited, and saw a person standing at the door of No. 247; I went away; I do not know who the person was; Col. Loring occupied the room; I told the man to ring his bedroom bell.

To the Court—It was Col. Loring's room, and I suppose it was Col. Loring who was standing at the door, but could not tell who it was; did not know Col. Loring.

Dr. David Uhl, called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Shepard.—Q.—Did you make an examination of a body, in the early part of August last, at the St. Nicholas Hotel? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know whose body it was? A.—The body of Col. Loring.

Q.—Who aided you in that examination? A.—Dr. Quackenbosh.

Q.—Were there any other medical gentlemen present upon that occasion? A.—A gentleman named Dr. Randolph, and Dr. Payne came in after the *post mortem* was completed.

Q.—Will you state what the condition of that body was? A.—I found, on examining the body, a slight abrasion at the corner of the left eye; also, one just over the left eye-brow; I also found a punctured wound on the back, five inches to the left of the spinal column, and twelve inches from the middle of the shoulders below; the wound entered between the ninth and tenth ribs, and passed upwards and forwards into the substance of the lungs; the cavity of the chest was filled with a large amount of blood; the wounds were, no doubt, the cause of death; there were no other marks of violence upon the body.

Q.—Will you state, Sir, what sort of instrument in your judgment, would be adequate to the production of such a wound? A.—Such a thing as a sword cane.

Q.—What was the condition of the left lung? A.—It was much lacerated.

Q.—Will you describe how much it was lacerated? A.—The sword passed along the root of the lung—that is the back part of the lung—and it was lacerated considerably forward in front. There was quite a laceration of 2 or 3 inches. It was lacerated backwards towards the front of the lung.

Q.—Now state again, Doctor, the extent of that laceration. A.—It must have been of a width of at least two or three inches; the lung was more or less torn.

Q.—Which do you mean to say, two or three inches? A.—Yes, three inches; I do not mean to say that the depth of the wound was three inches; the depth of the wound was about nine inches.

Q.—Will you describe the form of that laceration? A.—The lungs are very spongy in the exterior, and when they are lacerated the wound is not very well defined; but it appears to me that in the case of Col. Loring the sword had been pressed forward into the front of the chest to produce laceration; they were lacerated from back forwards.

Q.—Will you describe the outline form of the laceration, if you please? A.—It was a wound about ten inches deep, and then the lung was lacerated and torn forward through, as if it had been cut or torn.

Q.—Could you discriminate between the edges of the lungs which were cut and those which were torn. A.—I could tell that the edges were torn; that the instrument was not a cutting instrument, but that they were punctured with a pointed one; the lungs appeared to be torn and not cut.

Q.—That is the great difference between lacerated and incised wounds? A.—yes.

Mr. Whiting—This was not what you would call an incised wound? A.—No, it was not an incised wound.

Mr. Shepard—Can you form any judgment as to the position in which the parties must have been when that wound was inflicted? A.—Do you mean from the direction of the wound, and the wound itself?

Q.—Yes. A.—Taking all the circumstances of its being in the back and the peculiar direction of the wound?

Q.—I ask you, can you from the direction of the wound, *form any judgment which shall be sufficient* and definite? A.—I should judge that it had been given while the parties were standing side by side with their faces towards each other, for the following reasons: Because the direction of the wound was upwards; that is not a wound that we would expect to find given by a person who is in front.

Mr. O'Conor—By a person who stood opposite the place of the wound? A.—Yes, Sir; if the person who was wounded had stood in front the wound would likely have been horizontal; but in this case it was not; it was a little forward, and the hand must have been very close to the body when it was given.

Mr. Shepard—Is there any other reason to think that the parties stood side by side, or face to face—one or the other? A.—No; I should judge chiefly from the direction of the wound.

Q.—What was the immediate cause of his death, Doctor? A.—Hemhorrage in the lungs, together with the mechanical impediments to breathing, which always take place in those cases.

Q.—What do you mean by hemorrhage in the lungs? A.—I mean bleeding from the lungs—internal bleeding, of course.

Q.—What amount of blood was there which had flown into the cavity of the chest? A.—At least a quart.

Q.—Were any of the large vessels injured? A.—No. The large vessels attached to the heart were not wounded. The vessels behind the lungs were wounded.

Q.—I would ask you what was the vital part that was struck by the weapon which produced that wound? A.—The lung was the vital part.

Q.—Was there any other injury to the lung, which could have produced death? A.—No; there was not.

Q.—Now I want to ask you, if that had been a simple penetration of the lung, without any of this laceration which you have spoken of, what would have been the probable result? A.—It is very difficult to say; sometimes persons recover from a wound of the lung, and sometimes they do not.

Q.—But could any person have recovered from an injury involving that amount of laceration? A.—I think not.

Q.—Why not? A.—The hemorrhage would be so great that it must evidently cause death.

Q.—But by puncture, made with an instrument similar to this, and which avoided all the larger vessels, I understand you to say that you think a person might have recovered? A.—Persons sometimes do recover from extensive wounds in the lungs.

Q.—Have you known an instance of that?

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question as leading.

The Court—I understand the question to be whether if such a wound of equal extent, without laceration, were inflicted, would it cause death? A.—That is a difficult question to answer.

Mr. Shepard—Assuming the instrument to have been straight?

Witness—Do you mean assuming it to have taken the same course as the wound in this case?

Mr. Shepard—Yes. A.—I do not think he could have recovered; sometimes a patient may recover of extensive wounds in the lung; but this was at the back of the lung, among the roots, where there are a great many pulmonary vessels; it is doubtful, under the circumstances, whether the patient could recover.

Q.—How long would a person live who had a simple, direct puncture in the same direction, and of the same depth to this you have stated, without any other laceration? A.—I do not know that I can answer that question.

Mr. O'Conor objecting, the question was reduced to writing, as follows:

Q.—Supposing a wound corresponding exactly with the wound which you found upon Col. Loring, in every other respect except the laceration, necessarily caused by the employment of a sword-cane, with a straight blade of that size, how long, in your judgment, would the wounded person survive?

Objected to and allowed—exception noted.

A.—That would depend a great deal upon circumstances; if the hemorrhage were external, out of the body, he might live some little time; but if it were internal, and he lay on his face, where the hemorrhage would produce suffocation, death would be very speedy; it is impossible for me to state exactly the precise time a man could live under these circumstances.

Q.—Have you any means of arriving at any *judgment which would be better than we could* form upon such a subject? A.—Persons have lived fifteen minutes or half an hour; and with a very *extensive wound, they have lived three hours, and* longer.

The Court here adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Second Anniversary of the Organization of St. Ann's Church.

If there is any class of unfortunates who seem to excite a warmer interest and a more generous sympathy than any others in the breasts of those who are favored with all of their senses unimpaired, the *deaf mutes constitute that class.* With the uneducated, whose mental visions are darkened and whose entire life cannot otherwise than be one of misanthropic experience, resulting from a consciousness of their being exceptions, more than mysterious to their minds, in the *possession of certain* endowments of nature bestowed upon the human race, the deepest pity for their abject condition cannot be otherwise than felt. But years subsequently, when, by the admirable system of instruction perfected by the Abbé SICORD and his successors, the deaf mute is led to comprehend the nature of his situation, to obtain a consciousness of his being an immortal soul, and has acquired a knowledge of history, science an art, and the ability to make himself, to a considerable extent, the equal of his fellows in the warfare of life—he commands the admiration of every enlightened person, and draws around him a circle of warm and devoted friends.

We have been led to indite this article from being present on Sunday afternoon last at the religious services, held in the Chapel of the New-York University, before the deaf mute communicants of St. Ann's Church, of which Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, the worthy son of the pioneer in the education of deaf mutes in America, is Rector. The occasion was the second anniversary of the organization of the Church. About forty deaf mutes were present, and some twenty-five persons who could speak. The services were those prescribed by the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of course translated in the sign language; and though the rich and solemn tones of the organ and the harmonious chants of the choir, which always inspire the listener with a reverential awe, and prepare the mind for the reception and appreciation of the spiritual wealth about to be bestowed upon him, were absent, yet the quiet stillness seemed to more than compensate, as the most profound solemnity pervaded the Chapel. In the usual preliminary services, Mr. GALLAUDET was assisted by Prof. GAMAGE, of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, who is himself a mute.

The sermon was appropriate to the occasion. It recounted briefly the history of the past—their small beginning, the gradual progress they had made, the present condition of the affairs of the church, their hopes for the future—the loss which they in common with the whole church had sustained by the loss of their Provisional Bishop—and many other interesting facts and details which we have not the space to note. From all of these he drew instructive morals.

The discourse seemed to be comprehended perfectly by all of the deaf mutes in attendance, while the leading ideas in many of its portions were understood by others through the expressiveness of the pantomime.

The present state of the affairs of the church is as follows: A Sunday school is organized having three teachers and twelve pupils, some of whom are the children of deaf mute parents. There are twenty-five communicants, sixteen of whom are deaf mutes. The total amount of receipts for the year, including $300 from Trinity Church to pay the rent of the Chapel in the University, was $465 87½; the expenses during the same time were $419 45, leaving $46 42½ as the salary of the Rector, who aside from this has received no compensation. The fund for the sick and poor amounts to $82 77, of which $40 25 has been disbursed. In the contemplation of the erection of a church, the building fund has been increased to between $12,000 and $13,000, though the efforts of Mr. GALLAUDET and the deaf-mute collection of the Society. A portion of this amount is to be appropriated soon for the purchase of four lots on Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, to be used as a site for the proposed edifice. During the recent sitting of the Diocesan Convention the Church was regularly incorporated. The Wardens elected are: Messrs. CYRUS CURTISS and ROBERT B. MINTURN; the Vestrymen were: PROSPER M. WETMORE, BENJ. R. WINTHROP, ROBT. GRACIE, JAMES W. UNDERHILL, CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D. GILBERT, W. C. GAMAGE, WM. M. GENET, and JOSIAH JONES—the three *last mentioned being deaf-mutes. When the new* Church is finished it is designed to have service in the morning and evening by the voice, and in the afternoon by pantomime. At present, however, no evening service is held, the morning being devoted to those who hear and speak, and the afternoon to the deaf-mutes. In conclusion, we would advise any who have never visited the church to do so, and manifest, by their presence at least, an interest in the spiritual welfare of the unfortunate deaf-mutes.

Educational.

OPENING OF WARD PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 56.—The new and beautiful edifice recently erected for Primary School No. 56, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, was opened on Tuesday last, the 3d inst., in presence of the School officers of the Ward, members of the Board of Education, the City Superintendent, and several distinguished gentlemen interested in the welfare of our public schools. A numerous and respectable audience was also in attendance.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Ward, and Chairman of the Board of School Officers, presided, and opened the exercises by a few general and pertinent remarks. He congratulated the residents of the Ward, and all interested in the cause of elementary education, on the transfer of the children attending the primary schools, from their present inconvenient location in the basements and ground floors of the schools, to a *more spacious and commodious* edifice, and invoked the coöperation of parents and teachers in the effort to fill the seats, and diffuse as widely as possible the benefits and blessings of education. The entire cost of the edifice, including the ground and furniture, he stated at $26,500. It afforded him heartfelt pleasure to witness so large an attendance, especially of ladies, on this occasion, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. After an earnest and eloquent exhortation to the teachers to discharge conscientiously and faithfully their whole duty, he introduced Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, President of the Board of Education.

Mr. BENEDICT delivered an animated and spirited address. He adverted to the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the Ward Officers, teachers, parents and pupils—the progress of educational reform in our city—and the numerous inducements to perseverance in the noble enterprise upon which he had entered.

The Hon. JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, one of the Justices of the Superior Court, and formerly an active and efficient member of the Board of Education, followed in an able and pertinent address. He remarked that the erection of such a structure *as the one in which they were assembled afforded* a striking indication of the readiness which our *fellow citizens manifest in liberal appropriations* for the cause of education, and commented upon the tendency of institutions of this kind to create and perpetuate a national and fraternal feeling. After paying a high compliment to the zeal, energy and public spirit with which this enterprise had been prosecuted by the officers of the Ward, he gave way to

Hon. WELCOME R. BEEBE, one of the Justices of the Criminal Court, who expatiated at considerable length, and with great animation and eloquence, upon the powerful influence which our public schools exerted in the diminution of crime and the advancement of good order and morality—expressed a deep interest in the progress and welfare of these elementary institutions of learning, and drew a vivid contrast between the schools of the present day and those of 20 years since.

Messrs. BROOKS, of the *Express*, and CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of the Board of Education, having been prevented from attendance, their places in the programme prepared for the occasion were supplied by D. L. FARNHAM, Esq., of Fayetteville, Onondaga County, THOMAS CHILDS, Jr., Esq., a resident of the Ward, and J. DE LAMATER, Esq., one of the Commissioners on the original organization of the Board, and who then represented the Sixteenth Ward, from which the Twentieth was subsequently taken.

Mr. FARNHAM adverted to the prevailing misconception in the rural districts, of the character and pursuits of the inhabitants of the metropolis. A misconception aided by the ample police reports of a portion of the public press, and by the agents of mercantile houses, from which it would seem that the population was about equally divided between rogues and their detectors and punishers. This misconception, however, was speedily corrected by a visit to the City, and especially to its institutions for the promotion of primary education, and for the mitigation and relief of human wretchedness in all its aspects. New York was welcome to make all the money in her power, when it was thus worthily, nobly and benevolently expended. He referred to his own early experience in a country school, and contrasted it with the enlightened system now in vogue.

Mr. CHILDS, after having recognized in the speaker who preceded him an old and valued *friend, whom he had not seen since childhood*, and whom he little expected to meet on this occasion, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of the interests of education, enlarged upon the duties and responsibilities of the citizens of the Ward, and concluded by expressing the deep personal interest he himself felt in the successful issue of the noble enterprise upon which we have this day entered.

Mr. DELAMATER urged upon all those interested in the school the importance and necessity of sustaining the liberal policy of the Board of Education, and the efforts and exertion of the school officers and teachers. He recapitulated the difficulties and embarrassments under which they had long struggled, and the numerous obstacles they had been forced to overcome, in their determination to bring the blessings of education within reach of all.

The exercises were closed by an address from S. S. RANDALL, the City Superintendent of Schools, who commented at considerable length upon the efficiency of well-organized, well-managed schools to diminish the growth and progress of crime, and to promote the highest and best interests of humanity. He earnestly exhorted parents and teachers to the most assiduous exertions for the broadcast diffusion of knowledge and virtue. We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from giving a more full and detailed report of the addresses which were delivered on this interesting occasion. Professor ELDER, of the Institution for the Blind, presided at the piano; and the exercises of the afternoon were enlivened by a serious of patriotic and school songs, by the children of Mr. PARTRIDGE's School, who were in attendance.

Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the indefatigable exertions of the Commissioners of the ward, Messrs. WATERBURY and ROWLAND, aided by the School officers, for the efficient discharge of the duty confided to them in the erection and completion of this building, and for the taste and skill displayed in its exterior and interior arrangements; and we trust the example thus set in the Twentieth Ward for the improvement and accommodations for our Primary Schools, will speedily be followed throughout the City.

Columbia College—Senatorial Investigation.

The Senate Committee met again yesterday at the College. It was decided that the following question, which has been already answered by Messrs. OGDEN and RUGGLES, be submitted to the other Trustees of the College, to be answered by them in writing at the next meeting of the Committee:

"Have the affairs of the College been so conducted both as to persons' apartments and course of study, as best to promote the government and education of the students belonging thereto; and if not, in what respect have the Trustees failed, and what has been the consequence of their neglect, if any, upon the general interests of the institution? If yes, state fully and particularly the party, time, and manner of such violation."

The following communication was received:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

To the Committee of the Senate:

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Alumni of Columbia College, held on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854, Mr. CORNELL, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Senate Committee, presented a communication from the Senate Chamber.

Whereupon it was resolved that the views of the Alumni are embodied in the report of this General Committee adopted by the Alumni, that the Sub-Committee of Communication with the Senate Committee be directed to attend the meeting of the Senate Committee on the 5th inst., and expressed the readiness and disposition of this Committee to furnish any information in their power bearing on the subject matter of the Senate investigation, and that the Sub-Committee be fully authorized to act for the General Committee in regard to such investigation. Extract from the minutes.

JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

The Sub-Committee referred to appeared before the Senate Committee, but no information bearing upon the investigation was presented.

The Committee adjourned till 9th November.

The German Emigrants of New-York.

Rev. F. W. BOGEN has published an account of his labors among the German emigrants of New-York for the year ending May, 1854. His object has been to point out to his countrymen, on their arrival in this City, the means of speedily improving their condition, and saving them from the dangers which commonly beset the unwary and ignorant stranger. Mr. BOGEN, on seeing a crowd of German emigrants standing on the wharves, in Greenwich and the neighboring streets, gazing at the new sights that surround them, and undecisive as to their plans for the future, seizes the occasion to give them such advice as they are most in need of, and to distribute tracts containing useful information adapted to their circumstances. The attention paid to his remarks, the questions asked and thanks returned, justify the belief that the listeners are benefited by his efforts.

Another department of Mr. BOGEN's missionary operations consists of his visits among the residences of the poor. The number of Germans living in New-York cannot be less than 80,000, and probably far exceeds that number. The majority of them reside in the eastern section of the City. The area between East Broadway, the Bowery and Fourth-street, as well as the avenues further up, on the border of each river, are densely peopled with Germans. In these and other quarters, Mr. BOGEN has visited repeatedly, during the year, upwards of 1,200 families, in addition to his calls upon other residents in this as yet by no means thoroughly explored field.

The Germans there, he says, belong for the most part to the working classes, and compare well with other emigrants in respect to frugality and general uprightness. But greater attention to cleanliness and greater refinement, better cultivation of mind and heart, and more care for the education of children are needed. The desire of obtaining a livelihood seems to have swallowed up a regard for some of the most important duties. Children are allowed to run at large, picking rags, coal, chips, or selling matches and fruit, instead of being required to acquire the rudiments of good learning and good morals at school. The prospects of the next generation are not, therefore very auspicious.

Mr. BOGEN has been commendably employed in rectifying these evils. In coöperation with the Children's Aid Society, he has established schools, filling them with German children. While engaged in his visits, he distributes pamphlets, of an instructive character, and copies of the New Testament; and wherever a case of extreme poverty has come to his notice, he has relieved it. Many a poor German has also been assisted by having employment procured for him, either in this city or in the country. A considerable number of men, women and children, and sometimes whole families, have been sent to the interior of the country during the last year and are doing well.

The sick and the prisoner have also been carefully and humanely visited by Mr. BOGEN. To give an idea of the importance of missionary labors among the latter class, we need only mention the statement that, though the proportion of German criminals in this City is smaller than that of other nations, yet in the Tombs one may meet regularly every day with twenty or thirty, mostly young men between 16 and 35. The majority of charges are for assault or theft, but there are numerous instances of still graver offences.

Mr. BOGEN mentions $862 as the total amount of subscriptions to his objects, nearly half of which sum was given by Germans themselves. Those who desire to extend further aid to him and his unfortunate countrymen, can find him at his office, in Clinton Hall.—*Post.*

Arrivals in September.

The number of vessels arrived at this port during the month of September, from foreign ports, was 368, and the number of passengers 28,356, of which there were, from

Africa	2	Lisbon	1
Antwerp	1,379	Limerick	115
Bermuda	24	Marseilles	3
Bremen	4,594	Maracaibo	2
Bristol	18	Madeira	30
Bordeaux	1	Nassau	13
Bolivar	1	Newfoundland	18
Cadiz	7	Newcastle	110
Carthagena	6	Nova Scotia	10
Cork	[illegible]	Porto Cabello	1
Cuba	145	Port au Platt	2
Central America	1,093	Porto Rico	4
Dublin	200	Palermo	6
Demarara	1	Rio Grande	7
Genoa	92	Rotterdam	720
Glasgow	511	Rio Janeiro	2
Galway	77	St. Thomas	5
Honduras	6	Smyrna	6
Havre	5,054	Stockholm	565
Hamburg	1,069	Savannilla	3
Ivica	4	St. Domingo	8
Inagua	1	Trieste	8
Jamaica	16	Turks Island	3
London	1,752	Vera Cruz	5
Liverpool	[illegible]	Wales	9
Leghorn	[illegible]	Total	28,356

Aid to Immigrants.

The Board of Managers of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, have held a special meeting, at which Mr. E. JONES, the Society's Agent in Liverpool, was present, and made an interesting exposé of the system of impositions under which emigrants suffer in that seaport. He proposed remedial plans, which with the coöperation of friends of emigrants in New-York and Liverpool, might be successfully carried out. CHAS. A. JOY, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in Union College, was also present, and addressed the meeting.

LONG ISLAND.

Large Fire in Brooklyn.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the coach factory of WM. WYENDAN, in State-street, near Boerum, which was entirely consumed, together with a number of buildings adjoining, all of which were small frame structures and burnt very rapidly. The following are the parties who sustained any loss so far as can be ascertained:

WM. WYENDAN, coach maker, loss $200. Not insured.

MICHAEL MURRAY, stable, loss $75. Not insured.

HENRY LOTT, livery stable. Loss $250—no insurance.

GEORGE M. ROLTEN, coach-maker. Loss $1,400—insured for $450.

JARVIS ROGERS lost a horse, wagon, harness, &c., valued at $150—no insurance.

GEORGE H. THURSTON, wood and coal yard, Loss $500—no insurance.

AMMERMAN & COFFIN, carpenters. Loss $1,000—no insurance.

EPHRAIM PLACE, stable. Loss $75—no insurance.

ALBERT BREWSTER, livery stable. Loss $2,000—partially insured in the Atlantic and Granite Insurance Companies.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the boiling over of a kettle of glue, in the shop of Mr. WYENDAN.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*This Day.*—Nos. 18, 19, 22, 6, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38½.

Origin of the New-York University.

From the New-York Chronicle.

"Honor to whom honor is due." Our regard for this just maxim leads us to notice some remarks made at the meeting held in the chapel of the University, on the 19th ult. The Rev. Dr. Cox is reported as having on that occasion attributed the origin of the University of this City to the late Dr. GUNN.

Dr. Cox has here fallen into an error, which, as we are acquainted with all the facts, we feel bound to correct. Dr. GUNN was an excellent man, and we have great respect for his memory; but his movement in 1827–8, to which Dr. Cox refers, had no more to do with the origin of the University than with that of the Free Academy, or any other literary institution in the City, which has since been established. Dr. GUNN at that time spoke to several of his friends, to enlist their aid in founding a seminary of learning, which it was proposed to call Manhattan College, and meetings of a few gentlemen were held on the subject. But the project was dropped, because, as Dr. GUNN himself stated, they could not enlist sufficient strength to start the enterprise with any fair prospect of success.

It was not till about two years afterwards that the project of the University was brought forward, and the incipient steps were taken by gentlemen who had no connection with Dr. GUNN's previous movement. After consultation among themselves on the subject, the first meeting to take action in the matter was called by Dr. MATTHEWS, and was held at his house. Neither Dr. COX nor Dr. GUNN had anything to do with it; and if any of the gentlemen were present who had been concerned in Dr. GUNN's proposal, they were invited simply as friends of learning. Dr. COX's coöperation in the enterprise commenced at a later period. The only clergymen who were at the meeting were Dr. MATTHEWS and Dr. (late Bishop) WAINWRIGHT; and although Bishop WAINWRIGHT was long prominently active in the prosecution of the common object, he as well as others uniformly spoke of Dr. MATTHEWS as the prime mover in all the important measures adopted for the establishment of the institution. Besides contributing his efficient aid in raising funds, it was under his advice that the several departments of the University were so arranged as to correspond with the extended scheme of instruction which the institution designed to embrace, and that the statutes for its government were prepared and adopted. So universal was this sentiment, that when the first council was formed, consisting of such men as ALBERT GALLATIN, MORGAN LEWIS, JAMES TALMAGE, JOHN DELAFIELD, SAMUEL WARD, PRESCOTT HALL, Esq., Dr. WAINWRIGHT, Dr. MCMURRAY, Dr. MACKAY, etc., etc., they unanimously elected Dr. MATTHEWS to the office of Chancellor, as the man best fitted *to carry into effect the system which he had been so conspicuous in prescribing.* He remained in office till he had brought into operation many of the most important departments of the University, and prepared the way for the speedy commencement of others, till he had obtained from the State an appropriation of $6,000 per annum, to aid in the payment of the professors; till he had seen the building erected for the accommodation of the University, which is one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city; and until he left it in possession of a property, besides the library and apparatus, estimated at $260,000, and the debt upon it reduced to a point, that the rents derivable from the property were fully adequate to meet the interest falling due on the debt. When the Council accepted his resignation, which was twice tendered before it was accepted, after expressing their regret at his retirement, they passed the following resolution:

Whereas, At this juncture it is peculiarly proper, and demanded by justice to the Chancellor, that this Council should express their opinion of his character and services as the head of the University; therefore

Resolved, That in him they recognize its projector and principal founder, and the author of the enlarged and liberal system of education upon which it is based; that ever since his connection with it as its first officer, they have been the witnesses of his zeal, devotion and sacrifices to promote its best interests, to rear the University edifice, and by these means to advance the cause of science and learning; that they have always had entire confidence in his integrity, fidelity and singleness of purpose; and that, in the judgment of the Council, for these and other services rendered to the Institution, he is well entitled to the gratitude of its friends, the public, and of posterity.

Is Senator Douglas a Slaveholder?—The Facts of the Case.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The editor of the *Dealer* recently denied that *Arnold* DOUGLAS owned any slaves, directly or indirectly, and offered to make a bet of $1,000 to that effect. We have been furnished with the following facts from a personal acquaintance of DOUGLAS who has them directly from his own mouth.

Some twelve years ago DOUGLAS married the daughter of a North Carolina slaveholder. The father-in-law possessed a worn out plantation in North Carolina, and on it 150 half-starved negroes, besides some $50,000 of Bank Stock. Some time after his daughter's marriage to DOUGLAS he purchased two tracts of land in Mississippi, and stocked one with 80 and the other with 40 negroes, the residue of his "peculiar property" remaining at the dilapidated homestead. A few years afterwards the father-in-law offered to make a gift of the larger Mississippi plantation to DOUGLAS. But fear of public sentiment in Illinois and the North deterred him from receiving the "live stock" in his own name. He suggested to the old man that, under the *circumstances* it were better that the "niggers" should be settled upon his wife, which accordingly was done. Shortly afterwards the old gentleman gave up the ghost, and was gathered to his fathers; the other daughter also deceased; and recently his own wife, leaving him a widower with three children, the eldest of whom is but six years old.

His wife's sister died without issue; consequently her plantation and forty or fifty niggers fell to DOUGLAS' wife, as also the "family niggers" of the father-in-law, upon his demise; the widowed relict, we believe yet survives, holding a life estate in her husband's property, "mixed" and real. DOUGLAS derives the rents and profits of both the Mississippi plantations, and annually pockets the surplus labor of some one hundred and sixty or more Slaves. He visits his plantations frequently, and gives his negroes a grand barbecue once a year, inspects his crop of pickaninnies of African, American and Senatorial paternity; gives instructions to his overseers, and receipts to them for the cash extracted from the sweat and toil of his human chattels during the preceding year. He will be legally entitled to repeat his barbecues and collections for *fifteen* years, when his eldest son will come of age, and relieve his father of one-third of the profits derived from the Slaves. DOUGLAS does not technically own the Mississippi Slaves, but he owns their *usufruct*, as a lawyer would term it, which means, "the right of enjoying a thing which belongs to another, and of deriving from it all the profit or benefit it may produce."

The reader will observe the technical loop-hole through which the Postmaster expected to crawl in case of his bet being taken up.

Mr. Daniel Wadsworth, of New-Bedford, Mass., has constructed a new life or surf-boat. It is self-bailing, all the water which it [illegible] through three valves in the bottom. It is also furnished with an air-tight deck, so that were the bottom to be knocked off, it would float equally well. It is very light and buoyant, is capable of carrying twenty-five men, and combines many improvements not here named.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Political Meetings.

The Administration wing of the Democratic party in this City met last evening at Tammany Hall, to ratify their State nominations. The attendance of Governor SEYMOUR had been announced by advertisement, and aided in collecting a very good audience,—so that the front room of Tammany, which was the only one thrown open, was filled. The Governor, however, was not present, so that the active labors of the occasion devolved on others. The inevitable Mr. COCHRANE made the principal speech, in which he was more than usually vehement and vituperative. Throughout his remarks he made not the remotest allusion to the Federal Administration, nor to the only two acts by which it has achieved distinction—the Nebraska bill and the bombardment of Greytown. Not a single syllable did he utter in vindication of that great Democratic measure—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—nor would a chance hearer have learned from his speech that any such issue was awaiting the decision of the people of the State of New-York at the coming election. Equally abstemious on this point was ALEX. MING, Esq., the only orator by whom Mr. COCHRANE was followed. Both these gentlemen devoted their time and their talents to the denunciation of the Anti-Liquor law of last session, and of the Whig candidate for Governor, who voted for it in the State Senate. Upon this topic neither of them uttered anything new, nor did they place in any new light the considerations which have already been frequently urged on public attention. Both took it for granted—though without the slightest warrant, so far as we know,—that this identical law, in all its details, is to be reënacted if the Whigs succeed at the coming session; and all their arguments were based on this assumption. Mr. MING devoted a portion of his speech to a very earnest, and we presume a very effective plea for a *fusion* of the two branches of the Democratic party.

Mr. COCHRANE, as is well known, is an office-holder under the Federal Administration, and is also the active leader of the Administration party in this City and State. *His* neglect to allude to the Nebraska issue under the circumstances is not without significance. It amounts to a confession of judgment on this point. The Administration evidently concedes that it cannot be sustained in this State. The chief importance of the coming election grows out of the fact, that it will pronounce the verdict of New-York upon the great cardinal measure of the Democratic President. The decision of this State on this point will decide the fate of the Administration. An adverse verdict will prostrate President PIERCE and his Cabinet. Such a decision they can never reverse. As goes New-York upon that point, so will go every Northern and Western State. A conviction of this fact, one would think, would naturally induce the Administration to leave no stone unturned to secure a verdict in its own behalf; and yet, at the very outset of the canvass, Democratic office-holders dare not even *allude* in public to the question at issue!

The meeting of last night exposes the tactics of the Softs in the coming election. They intend, at least in the large Cities, to abandon political issues entirely, and to throw themselves wholly on that "*scathing support*" which Gov. SEYMOUR so earnestly deprecated, in his first conversation with Mr. DELAVAN after his Veto Message. They relinquish all hope of rallying the Democratic party as such to Gov. SEYMOUR's support, and are summoning instead those of all parties who are directly *interested* in the sale of ardent spirits. If the Whigs have sought the alliance and aid of the friends of Temperance, the Softs have taken *their* stand distinctly and exclusively on the platform of *Intemperance.* The issue of such a contest is of much more importance to the people at large, than to any political party.

Another Letter from Judge Bronson.

Judge BRONSON promises to equal the *Evening Post's* favorite model of a complete letter-writer. He has written still another letter defining his position in the coming canvass. The document may be found on another page of this morning's TIMES, and will repay perusal. It is addressed to E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., and is mainly a remonstrance with that gentleman against having allowed the Temperance State Convention to adopt candidates who had been nominated by either of the political parties of the State. He thinks the Convention did wrong in thus allowing the Temperance question to become in any way identified with party politics. This difference of opinion, between the Judge and the Convention, can be easily explained. They look at the matter from different points of view. The Judge thinks a Temperance *party* ought to have been organized and kept in the field,—free from any alliance or contamination with other parties, and maintaining a position of dignified and unspotted imbecility for an indefinite series of years. The course he recommends would doubtless have secured that result.

The Convention, on the other hand, aimed at *practical* measures. They desired the enactment of a prohibitory law:—and they took what they believed, and what will probably prove to be, the shortest and the surest road to that end. The Judge asks how long such a law thus passed will stand? That will depend entirely on the character of the law and the sentiment of the people concerning its practical operation. If the law is judiciously framed, so as to be at once efficient and yet not obnoxious to just censure,—if it attains in any considerable degree the beneficent end at which it aims, without working those dreadful disasters to business, property and personal rights which its interested enemies so freely predict,—if it is so shaped as to meet the hopes of its friends rather than to justify the expectations of its foes, we may reasonably hope that it will work its own way to public favor, and become as permanent and popular as any of the laws for the promotion of the public good, which now *hold* a place on our statute book. If it fails thus to command *public approval,* it of course will be repealed. To a certain extent, such a law is unboubtedly an *experiment*;—but, in the present state of the public mind, and under the existing pressure of the evils of intemperance, it is one which ought to be fully and fairly tried. The Temperance Convention took the *course which promised to secure a speedy* and effective trial of it;—Judge BRONSON thinks they ought to have gone on making it a matter of speculation merely.

Judge BRONSON next proceeds to denounce the Whig ticket as pledged to Abolitionism; he finds no better support for such an aspersion than the unauthorized statements of a member of the *Free Democratic* Convention, which did not adopt the Whig ticket, but rejected it on the express ground that it did not come up to their mark. The Judge argues earnestly on this point, but very unfairly and unsuccessfully.

In his opinions on the Temperance question Judge BRONSON is making evident progress. He stands now on Gov. SEYMOUR's platform precisely. In his first letter he approved the Veto. In his second he declined to express any opinion. In his third he said he had not read the bill, but thought that if it was merely prohibitory, the Governor should have signed it. In his fourth he doubted the expediency of prohibition. And in his fifth, which is thus far his last, he declares distinctly that "*no prohibitory liquor law ought to be passed.*" This is decisive and emphatic; and it shows that on *one* point, at all events, both sections of the Democratic party hold precisely the same position. Whether, therefore, the Hards or the Softs succeed in the election, no prohibitory liquor law can be enacted.

The Recent English Court-Martial.

The American public, thanks to the necessity of satisfying their curiosity upon European topics of interest, are not ignorant of the proceedings which lately took place at Windsor, in a Court-Martial (so facetiously as truly called by the *Examiner,* a Court *partial,*) upon a certain ill-used Lieutenant, named PERRY. This young man was sober, well-conducted, and studious; his immediate comrades, drunken, vicious, and impudent. They annoyed and insulted him, in a variety of ways. One of them, a Lieutenant named GREER, nearly exhausted the vocabulary of Billingsgate against him. A blow was the result, and for this, Lieutenant PERRY was tried before a Court-Martial—probably the worst tribunal in the world. GREER was examined, but the Court would not allow the accused to be cross-examined. The end was, the conviction of PERRY, including his dismissal from the Army. But, so illegal were the proceedings, that, at the Horse Guards, the sentence of the Court was annulled.

Then followed the trial of Lieut. GREER, for having assaulted Lieut. PERRY, and for having used against him language, disgusting, insulting, and provoking. The assault was proved, but the Court acquitted him! The bad language was proved, and for its use he was condemned. But the Deputy Judge-Advocate revised the proceedings in this case also, and reviewed the decision, holding that the verdict of acquital (for the assault) was against the evidence. The Court was ordered to revise its sentence. They refused to change it; whereupon the Commander-in-Chief ordered GREER to leave the army, with permission to sell his commission for what it had cost him.

But, while GREER's trial was going on, PERRY brought himself within the "long range" of military law. He wrote a letter to the President of GREER's Court-martial, in which he complained that when he had gone to Colonel GARRETT, to complain of the ruffianly conduct of the unlicked cubs, his brother officers, that commanding officer called him "a fool" for his pains; that when the Colonel did reprimand the delinquents, the reproof was so weak that it was *far* from checking them; that he (PERRY) was compelled to threaten an appeal to the General of the District; and that one Capt NICHOLS, instead of protecting young subalterns, ill-treated them. On the mere technicalities he was again brought to trial, and met the case manfully. In his defence, he called his brother officers, (including the superior ones to whom he had vainly complained,) but their evidence availed him not. They were plagued with convenient want of memory, on every point which could exculpate the prisoner. Not THEODORE MAJOCCHI himself, when at the trial of Queen CAROLINE, in 1820, he perpetually answered "*Non mi ricordo,*" had a more sieve-like memory. The result was that PERRY was convicted and sentenced to be cashiered,—but as he was all but technically and Court-Martially innocent, was allowed to sell his commission.

Public sympathy which usually manifests itself in England by means of a public subscription, has already raised $9,500 to defray the expense of Lieutenant PERRY's defence. It is in contemplation, also, to collect sufficient for the purpose of sending Colonel GARRETT to a Court-Martial for neglect of duty, to indict the "*non mi recordo*" officers for perjury, and to prosecute them, also, for a conspiracy against Lieutenant PERRY, whose sole offence was that he is a poor man's son, and was a modest, sober, moral, and studious officer. Public indignation has set in very strongly against the 46th Regiment—or rather against the majority of its officers, and, though it may not punish must shame them. It is likely, also, by the exposure of its weakness as a *pseudo*-judicial institution, to compel the military authorities to revolutionize, if not wholly destroy, the barbaric system of Court-Martials, where the proceedings are often so very much at variance with common sense and common law, that it is next to impossible for a subaltern to obtain justice, if his superior officers are opposed to him. The ordinary law of evidence does not prevail before such a tribunal, for questions must be put in writing, so as, by affording time for deliberation, to destroy the effect and value of *viva voce* testimony. The prisoner is only permissively allowed to avail himself of the quickness and experience of a lawyer, and must himself read his defence; whereas, in all other Courts of Justice, he may be heard by counsel. In one word, the whole system requires, and *now will probably receive reform. There* is no reason why a soldier should not have as much justice as a civilian.

The 46th Regiment, quartered in the Royal borough of Windsor, has achieved so much unpopularity there, that the officers' stereotyped reply, "I have no recollection of this," is shouted in their ears wherever they appear. *A lad* who had used the words as the Major and Adjutant were passing, was incontinently ordered by the former to be taken in custody by a soldier, and taken to the police-station, whence he was bailed out. When the case was heard before the Mayor, it was denied that the lad had used the words against the thin-skinned officers, and that, even if so used, no offence against the law had been committed. "No!" said the Major. "*but it is an offence against the feelings,*" and I apprehended the boy in order that he might be lectured by the magistrate. Of course, the lad was liberated, and—lectured.

This is a curious case. For an unknown offence, unnamed in, and unpunishable by any statute, simply "an offence against the feelings," a lad was imprisoned on the Sabbath-day: would have remained in a cell all night, if he had not been bailed out; was solemnly accused in a Court of Justice; and, on being liberated, was lectured by the Mayor, who thus carried out the thin-skinned Major's desire as to giving him advice and admonitions!

The Major will be sued in a Court of Law (not before a Court-partial,) for damages, for an illegal imprisonment. The case simply shows the disorganized condition of one portion of the British army, and the tyranny created by habits of unbridled authority and command, which leads military men to rough-ride over unoffending civilians.

State Fairs, Cattle Shows and Baby Fair.

The great Baby Convention came off yesterday, at Springfield, Ohio, and the awards were made. Characteristic letters were read from FANNY FERN, HORACE GREELEY and the like. Our lady friends, if they take any interest in the matter, will find something about it in our telegraphic column.

A State Fair is appointed for Connecticut, at New-Haven, from Oct. 10 to the 13th. It is the first ever held in the Pumpkin Pie State,—a fact that will surprise some, we suspect. They are anxious, on this occasion, to redeem their character from all suspicion of being behind the times, by a greater turn-out and a finer display than anything that has been talked about lately.

The New-England Horse Exhibition comes off from the 17th to the 19th of October, at Brattleboro, Vt., under the auspices of the New-England Agricultural Society. Railroads are expected to be as liberal as is customary on such occasions, and abundant premiums are offered to stimulate competition.

Our own State Fair, the thirteenth return of it, is in the full tide of successful experiment, on Hamilton-square. There was much objection to bringing it here, on the part of many of the Society's best members; but it was deemed best to try it once. Yesterday was the first day that was at all propitious, since it opened, and to judge from the crowds on the ground, the increasing crowds that stuffed the Avenue cars, and even bore down their roofs, the attendance must have been immense. But we speak freely of its merits elsewhere. To-day's the last of it. Every citizen will want to see it before it breaks up, and we look for an immense gathering to hear Hon. JOHN P. HALE's speech at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Harlem Company is preparing to double its cars, to-morrow, and getting up and back again, will probably be much easier than it has been. An opportunity to see a better collection of cattle, will not be afforded for many a day—unless better times are coming than have been. At least good judges say that, on other occasions, a larger collection may have been exhibited, a better one never has.

Illinois Politics.

JOHN WENTWORTH, long time triumphant leader of the Democracy of the Chicago district, formally withdraws his name from the list of candidates for a seat in Congress. He thinks he could get the nomination if he wanted it, and probably be elected. Some of his opponents not doubting the first point, greatly doubt the second. The withdrawal is not perhaps impolitic. JOHN is not as yet indissolubly tied to either faction of the party now existing in his district; but both DOUGLAS men and Anti-Nebraska men are bound that their candidate shall be committed. Moreover, running on a DOUGLAS platform, he seems to admit that he would be defeated,—on a platform of another color, where he more legitimately belongs, he will be likely to injure the Judge. So he withdraws like many another patriot who thinks his chances doubtful if he stands.

By the way, up to this time the Judge has stumped the State pleading the virtue of his Bill without other replies than such as the Whigs or some few indignant freemen have chosen to extemporize. But the Democrats are at last persuaded that it will not do to let faithfulness to the Nebraska bill be made a synonym for orthodox Democracy. The Alton *Courier* says that Judge TRUMBULL, Judge BREESE, Col. McCLERLAND and others, old fashioned anti-agitation Democrats, will meet DOUGLAS at Springfield and give him a chance to prove the theses he has been nailing at the doors of all the political universities ever since Congress adjourned.

Michigan Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention of Michigan was held at Jackson on Wednesday. It is reported to have adopted the Independent State ticket, and passed resolutions opposing the further extension of Slavery. Its proceedings were harmonious.

A Remarkable Man.

"*President PIERCE is a remarkable man,* and however much factionists and slanderers may rave or reproach, he is beloved by the people, and will *return to private life with scarcely less honor than Jefferson or Jackson,* each of whom were slandered and defamed much more than himself."

We do not know how much the Washington correspondent of the Kansas paper in which we find the above bit of prophecy may know about it, but if there is any foundation for it, there is hope for the lowest even. President PIERCE is a remarkable man. *His election was a most marvelous* piece of history, and his Administration has thus far upset the calculations of all astrologers, and set at defiance even the doctrine of chances. His position to-day *is* remarkable, and the relations to him of the several factions which in a *fused* state elected him is no less *so.* One party disown the man, but *claim* his principal act, the Nebraska policy. The other endorse the man, but denounce the act by which his friends think he is to be borne down to *fame,* and honored scarcely less than were the giants of our early democracy—JEFFERSON and JACKSON. It would be sport to see the Muse of History sitting down to the task of writing the chapter on FRANKLIN PIERCE's election. It would almost reconcile one to an unusually long life, to see how and by what by-ways she will do the job in her style as successfully as NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE did it in his.

Lamentable Ignorance.

We verily believe it would be a good speculation to pull out an Abolitionist's teeth and clip his nails, so that he could do no harm, and take him South on exhibition. There is a lamentable ignorance as to the appearance of the animal in some circles even in our National Capital. The Washington *Star* manifests great surprise that he should have such a shapely head and human features that his portrait can be taken. This is what he says of PARKE GODWIN's portrait in *Putnam's* (October) *Monthly*:

"We take it for granted that this engraving represents a mythical or imaginary person; for the face depicted at the head of the monthly does not seem to represent so much an actual man, as to be a sort of conjunction and embodiment of the insane love of one self, and equally insane hatred of everybody else, which manifest themselves in the howl of vituperation which issues periodically from the traitorous abolition conventicles in New-York."

☞ The Lake Superior *Journal* is earnestly urging the erection into a State—the State of Superior—of the Upper Peninsular of Michigan. Lower Michigan of course objects, professes to think it a poor jest,—knows the South would never permit a new State to be made from a latitude, and wishes its colonial dependent would be sensible. Upper Michigan remembers its great mineral wealth, its abundance of copper and iron, its prosperity, its unsupplied wants, its prospects every year improving, and cannot but hope that the time will come yet when its affairs may be managed otherwise than at such arm's length. It is at least proper for Northern men to look up their resources in case they should be too hardly crowded with States applying from the other quarter.

Theatrical.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The first *new* production at this house was made last night—a blank verse adaptation from VICTOR HUGO's prose drama of "Lucrezia Borgia." We may here stop to inquire why a drama so powerful and absorbing should have remained thus long a stranger to the English stage. The original of VICTOR HUGO is, perhaps, objectionable for the extreme licentiousness of its conception. Hideous as is the historical character of *Lucrezia,* the French dramatist has imparted to his portraiture a few pictorial horrors which, while they are admirable as instances of atrocious invention, scarcely enhance the work in the eyes of an American or English audience. Yet the incidents of *Lucrezia's* life are replete with dramatic power, and this power intensifies and strengthens to the end. VICTOR HUGO has used these incidents in a manner that has satisfied the Gallic taste. It has remained, however, for "a gentleman of this City"—as the bills have it—to adapt them to the more delicate and susceptible palate of the Anglo-Saxon.

We need not refer to the plot of "Lucrezia Borgia." We have had it in so many shapes that it is "familiar in our mouths as household words." The present dramatic version is, in construction essentially the same as the operatic one, and is, like the latter, comprised in three very stirring acts. The first terminates with the Venetian denunciation of *Lucrezia* by the *Orsini*; the second, the escape of *Gennaro* after having taken the poison, and the third culminates with the tragic avowal of *Lucrezia* that she is the mother of *Gennaro.* There are in consequence three splendid tableaux, and we may safely say that each is heightened in no small degree by the dramatic skill of the "gentleman of this City."

It is not an easy matter to write blank verse respectably, for while it deals with passion more correctly than any other style of composition, it also demands a thorough *knowledge* of passion. The author has certainly achieved a success in this version of "Lucrezia." His tone is elevated, but never unnecessarily ornate. Throughout there is a constant regard for the *denouements,* and an apparent determination not to weaken them by unnecessary dialogue. This, in itself, is the best indication of dramatic skill.

Of the performance last evening, we can commend especially the *Lucrezia* of Miss JULIA DEAN. It was one of those peculiar interpretations of alternate love and fierceness of which this lady seems especially capable. Perhaps the anguish of the last act lacked a degree of maternal solemnity—being, we fancy, too girlish—but in every other respect, Miss DEAN's was an able performance.

Mr. EDDY as *Gubetta,* was only moderately good. This gentleman's voice lacks contrast; it is monotonous and devoid of modulation. Such a defect is to be regretted, for Mr. EDDY reads well and with few objectionable mannerisms.

We cannot say the same for Mr. POPE. His *Gennaro* seemed to us to be particularly and massively bad, and from first to last overburdened with the worst kind of mannerisms. The rolling of the letter r in simple passages, or indeed in any passage is absurd. What is the use of asking "my mother-r-r-r-r, wherrrrrrre is she? What hast thou done to her-r-r-r-r-r, &c. &c. &c.!"

Mr. THOMPSON played the Duke Alphonse with decided ability, and deserved all the applause he received.

The theatre was well filled. On the fall of the curtain the piece was loudly applauded, and the author demanded. He did not however make his appearance. We learn that this able drama is from the pen of Mr. YOUNG, the Editor of the *Albion.*

English Opera.

The rehearsals at the Broadway Theatre are of daily occurrence. A strong chorus has been engaged, and in rehearsal for some weeks—new scenery has been prepared, additional instrumentality for the orchestra, &c. On Monday the campaign will commence. We expect an unequivocal triumph. HARRISON is a tenor who always pleases, whilst Miss PYNE has no equal on the English stage, or on the Italian, in her style.

We shall refer to this matter again. The establishment of a good English Opera Company in New-York is an event of no ordinary interest.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session—Political Nomination.

The Grand Council composed of delegates from the various Lodges of the Know-Nothing Order in this State, continued its labors throughout the day yesterday. The business left over from the preceding day, namely the examination of credentials, was first completed.

Several hours were spent in a very heated discussion of the right to a seat of a delegate from Albany, which was contested on the ground that he was not a resident, but of Peekskill, in the County of Westchester. The decision of the Council was *adverse* to his claim, although the Committee had reported in his favor.

The next business related to the nomination of a State ticket. A resolution was offered that the Order would make *no nominations,*—on the ground that there was no necessity for them to take action in reference to the State officers, and that it would be almost impossible to do so with that harmony and unity of action which the good of the Order required. The resolution was *lost.*

A resolution was then offered and adopted that the Grand Council would proceed to nominate candidates for State Officers, and that *no person now in nomination by any political party, should be placed upon the ticket.*

The Council then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

Daniel Ullman	257
Joseph W. Savage	114
Thomas R. Whiting	60
Scattering	51
Total	482

Mr. ULLMAN was declared nominated. He was on hand, accepted the proffered honor, and pledged himself, if elected, to carry out the principles of the Order.

A number of votes given for MYRON H. CLARK were refused by the President, who professed, in doing so, to be acting under the rule adopted by the Council. By the time the vote was recorded and announced, there were but a few of the honest and pure members of the Council in attendance—as is evidenced in the fact that but 482 votes polled, when the Council opened its session with 953 members in attendance.

The session of this Council must have been more boisterous than any other that has ever been assembled in this City. The groans, the cheers, the hisses, the calls to order, could be distinctly heard in the halls and lobbies—and many of the speeches could have been reported *verbatim.* As the vote was being taken, one delegate was heard to declare that "He should now vote as he should vote at the polls, for MYRON H. CLARK." The President declared the vote out of order, and instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to put out the offending delegate—but must have afterwards retracted, as there was no immediate addition to the members outside.

Shortly after this little episode there was a general break up, and a rush down stairs. They reassemble this morning at 9 o'clock to complete the nominations—though it is doubtful if a quorum will be in attendance. They swore awfully in Flanders—they swore awfully in Odd-Fellows Hall, all the day long *yesterday*—from which all inference is drawn that the utmost harmony does not prevail in the Council of the Order. This may be a part of the drama, played for the benefit of out-siders—but it seemed very like a jolly good row.

Mr. ULLMAN's friends may congratulate him on having *at last* achieved a nomination.

In the above *report* we have, of course, only given the rumors that have reached us concerning the action of the Convention. As its proceedings are secret, and guarded by special and extraordinary precautions, it is impossible to give any authoritative and detailed account of its transactions.

CITY POLITICS.

Hard-Shell Nominations for Congress.

The Hard Shell Congressional Conventions for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts, were held last evening.

The Third District Convention made no nomination, and adjourned to Wednesday evening.

In the *Fourth District* all the Delegates were present. The Convention was organized by nominating JAMES McGOWAN Chairman, and JOHN LAMY Secretary. The seats of the Delegates in the Fourth Ward were contested, and the ticket headed JAMES HAYS was received. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Congressman. On the second ballot, MIKE WALSH received fourteen votes; JOHN KELLY, five; and HENRY J. ALLEN, one. MIKE WALSH was then declared unanimously nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

Fifth District.—In this District there was no nomination. The delegates assembled at No. 173 Madison-street and remained in session for some hours, and then adjourned to meet in Williamsburg next Tuesday evening. As the representatives of the press were not allowed to enter the Convention, we are unable to give a report of the proceedings, but understand that the failure to make a nomination was owing to some objections raised by the New-York delegation as to the number of delegates representing Williamsburg. During the evening a Committee was sent from the Convention to wait upon Hon. WM. M. TWEED. The Williamsburg delegation are in favor of Mr. MESSEROLE, of Williamsburg, and there is but little doubt of his nomination.

Sixth District.—The Delegates from the Fifth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards assembled in Hermitage Hall, and nominated, by acclamation, Hon. JOHN WHEELER for reëlection to Congress.

Later in the evening another party of men calling themselves National Democrats assembled in the same place and nominated ANTHONY J. DUGRO (one of the ten Governors) for Congress.

Seventh District.—This Convention met at the corner of Barrow and Greenwich-streets, and renominated WM. A. WALKER. Mr. WALKER is the "Fusion" candidate. He received 11 out of the 15 votes.

Eighth District.—This Convention organized by calling ISAAC TOWNSEND, of the Eighteenth Ward, to the Chair, and appointing HIRAM BURR, of the Twenty-second, and THOMAS McSPEDON, of the Nineteenth, Secretaries. Mr. GUNTHER then nominated FRANCIS B. CUTTING for reëlection—which nomination was carried unanimously.

Messrs. GUNTHER and DOUGHERTY were appointed a Committee to apprise Mr. CUTTING of his nomination. This Committee was instructed to report forthwith.

The Convention then took a recess.

The Committee on their return reported that Mr. CUTTING positively declined to serve, but would give the nominee of the Convention his hearty support. The report was accepted, and the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate with the following result:

J. L. Curtis	7	Daniel B. Taylor	4
John Anderson	7	Horace F. Clark	1

An adjournment was then carried to Wednesday, 11 Ayes to 6 Noes.

RECAPITULATION.

Third District	[No nomination.]
Fourth District	*MICHAEL WALSH.
Fifth District	[No nomination.]
Sixth District	*JOHN WHEELER. ANTHONY J. DUGRO.
Seventh District	*WM. A. WALKER, (fusion.)
Eighth District	[No nomination.]

* Renominated.

Fusion.

In the *Twelfth* Congressional District (Columbia and Dutchess Counties,) ISAAC TELLER, of Fishkill Landing, has been nominated by the Whigs for the balance of Mr. DEAN's term, and KILLIAN MILLER for the long term.

☞ The Committee on Canons for the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, commenced its sessions yesterday, in St. John's Chapel. As there is a good deal of business this year before the Committee, the session will be a long one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.
CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.
New styles velvet, 10s. to 16s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Grand-st. [illegible]

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days. We will make great sacrifices to induce purchasers [illegible] the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.
MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-sts., directly rear of Astor House.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 129 Canal-st.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

CLOTHING, at No. 111 FULTON and No. 50 ANN-STREETS.—The great desideratum in the purchase of clothing, is to obtain garments that in their fit are perfect, and such as combine with durability both elegance and economy. Confident that in the manufacturing of their clothing they have arrived at no small degree of perfection, and that in the above mentioned particulars their garments excel, the subscribers would invite all purchasers to examine their stock for the Fall and Winter seasons, which is replete with everything new and desirable, both in style and material. A choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. HEWIT, COULSON & CO., Nos. 111 Fulton st. and No. 50 Ann-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—THESE graduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class of buyers. An immense assortment of celebrated Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best second hand Pianos in the market. Prices $50, $60, $65, $75, $100, $115, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Piano-fortes which have been rented for a short time will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT "THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS."—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Melodeons place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED, 150 RICH French Cashmere Long Shawls, [illegible] pattern, red, white, green, black, blue and orange centres, and for sale at $20. Cost to import over $30. Also, Broche Long Shawls from $12 to $30; square do from $6 to $25; and Bay State and Scotch wool shawls equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER, (Late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO.'S RETAIL and Tailoring establishment and Cloak store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction. THOS. WILEY, JR. WM. B. BOWNE.

FEVER AND AGUE.—CERTAIN CURE.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S TONIC MIXTURE used for upwards of 25 years with unfailing success. Prepared and sold only by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., chemists and druggists, No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 273 Broadway, and No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NOTICE TO CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS.—The undersigned has leased the spacious galleries of the Academy of Design and Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, for the display and sale of articles exhibited at the Crystal Palace. EDWARD SCHENCK, General and Fine Arts Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE LOTS AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—The positive sale of 105 beautiful lots at Fordham takes place THIS DAY on the grounds. For further particulars, we refer to the advertisement in another column, signed ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE SALE of Plants, &c., which takes place THIS MORNING, at DUNLAP'S establishment, 8th-av. and 115th-st. The whole will be sold this morning. This sale offers rare chances. SAMUEL OSGOOD, No. 64 Nassau-st., is the Auctioneer.

THE "CUT DIRECT," IN OTHER WORDS, THE latest cut direct from Paris, distinguishes the ready-made clothing at SMITH BROTHERS, No. 138 Fulton-st. They have all the latest fashions, except the fashion of charging high prices. Examine their matchless stock of Fall Clothing for men and boys.

PIANOS LOW, FOR CASH.—WITH A VIEW TO certain changes in business, the subscribers will sell a few fine modern-built piano-fortes, with several valuable improvements, quite low for ready cash. New pianos on hire, also, to genteel families. J. F. WARNER & CO., No. 411 Broadway.

BESIDES THE FITS THAT PEOPLE LIE OF, there are fits that people cannot comfortably live without. Of the latter class are the fits furnished by GREEN, (No. 1 Astor House,) whose Shirts have a reputation as broad as the Union, for their accurate adaptation to every variety of figure.

MUST GIVE WAY.—THE KNOW-NOTHINGS, Wide Awakes, Rocky Mountain Beavers, Panamas, and all other Summer hats are now to be discarded, and for those who want an excellent substitute, we should suggest FOX'S Fall Style. Call and examine it. His salesrooms are at No. 260 Broadway and No. 132 Fulton-st.

THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN.—INGRAM & NEGUS, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers No. 64 Chatham-st. call attention to their new and elegant stock of Fall and Winter Clothing of the latest style and importation. Particular attention is paid to the custom department.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROADWAY.—Never has so brilliant a display of Children's Hats, suitable for children of both sexes, been offered in New-York, as will now be found at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

STEAM POWER. EMPIRE WORKS, Foot of East 25th-st. New-York. Both room and power unequalled by any establishment in the United States. SLOAN & LEGGETT.

GREAT AMERICAN EAGLE!! Great Sacrifice of Rich Carpets!! Great Sale of Ingrain Carpets!! Great Carpet Establishment No. 99 Bowery. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Sign of Great American Eagle.

JUST RECEIVED.—1,000 OVERCOATS, $5 EACH, Frocks, Sacks and Talmas, in all colors. Also, Dress and Frock Coats $5, cost originally $16; 3,000 pairs Cassimere Pants at $3, cost $6, last year's make. GEORGE LEVIE, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

NOTICE.—OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for City trade, is ready, and will be found to contain more new and desirable garments for men and boys' wear than have ever before been offered in this market. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 & 260 Broadway.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

M. INWRIGHT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 15th inst. All communications addressed to No. 3 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS AT 75 CENTS.—JUST received, 10,000 yards fine French merinos, all colors; at 75 cents. Fine paramattas at 2s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. Also rich de laines, plaid cashmeres &c. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway.

$50,000 WORTH OF FASHIONABLE WINTER clothing, manufactured by one of the leading houses in Broadway, for sale at half-price, at E. EVANS' Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BLACK SILKS!! BLACK SILKS!!—JUST RECEIVED, yard wide black silk, at $1; [illegible]. Rich brocades, satin de chines, &c., equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—The subscriber will offer THIS MORNING a large invoice of rich plaid and striped silks, from 4s. to 8s. per yard. Also black silks, very cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE THIS DAY A NEW and original style of FELT HAT for Young Men. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Midshipmen [illegible]

The following young gentlemen have just passed the preliminary examinations for admission into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and have received from the Secretary of the Navy appointments as Acting Midshipmen:

	Cong. Dist.		Con. Dist.
George Dewey, Vt.	3	V. H. Vaughn, Alabama	3
Chas. H. Swasey, Mass.	3	Geo. S. Sserra, do	3
T. Starr Spencer, Conn.	3	Nicholas J. Lane, do	5
Richard Muller, N. Y.	6	Charles Phillips, do	1
W. Van Santvoord, do	11	J. P. Hinman, Louisiana	3
Beatty P. Smith, do	20	A. P. Dashields, do	2
Allen V. Reed, do	31	F. Reddington, do	1
Alden W. Bulkley, do	10	J. C. R. Mallary, Texas	1
John F. Wright, do	19	John Bradley, do	3
Wm. Adams Howell, do	26	C. S. Livingston, Florida	0
C. M. Schoonmaker, do	11	Samuel Adams, do	6
Chas. O. Judson, do	27	L. G. May, Tennessee	6
Robert H. Yates, do	19	T. W. W. Davies, do	1
Arthur McKinstry, do	23	S. Mullikan, Kentucky	1
George F. Merriam, do	33	Ed. G. Furber, Ohio	17
Thomas Ewing, N. J.	1	Albert Kautz, do	6
H. M. Rice, do	3	Lucius H. Gibbs, do	13
J. L. Scarborough, do	4	G. D. C. Wing, do	15
James Ross, Jr., do	5	W. S. McCook, do	17
George E. White, Penn.	7	John A. Pardee, do	15
Augustus S. Wells, do	10	H. L. Howison, Indiana	3
Norm. H. Farquhar, do	11	R. Prentiss, do	10
Edward Taylor, do	12	[illegible] Callum, do	2
Richmond L. Jones, do	8	Edwin McCook, Illinois	4
Henry Broderick, do	6	H. F. Condict, do	1
Jas. M. Wadsworth, do	23	R. R. Hulbard, do	1
Henry P. Young, do	1	Joshua Bishop, Missouri	6
W. C. Whittle, Jr., Va	4	C. B. Cleveland, do	2
H. A. Brown, N. Carolina	5	W. Fridet, do	2
Wm. A. Kerr, do	6	M. H. Beaumont, Mich.	3
Chas. S. Wheeler, do	5	S. V. Andrews, Minnesota	0
Richard Wheeler, do	6	P. Smith, New-Mexico	0
J. Grimball, S. Carolina	2	F. L. Ridgely, Oregon	0
I. A. Hines, Georgia	0		

Significant.

From the Washington Sentinel.

Of all the numerous Conventions that have been held in the State of New-York but one has adopted a platform that challenges the respect and approbation of the lovers of the Constitution. That was the Convention of the National Democrats. All the rest adopted Anti-Slavery platforms, except the Soft Convention, the platform of which is distasteful both to the Democrats and Abolitionists, for it is neither the one thing nor the other. Of all the Conventions that have been held in the various non-slaveholding States in the last few months, and their name is legion, not one of any party, save the Democratic party, has expressed itself in favor of the principles of the Nebraska bill and the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave law.

The New-Jersey State mineralogist has discovered, near Newark, a new mineral. It was found in thin flakes between the layers of sandstone, having an extraordinary resemblance in many respects to white paper, he has given it the name of "Papyradyte." It is flexible and elastic, not acted on by acids, may be heated red hot without change of form, but loses 20 per cent. of water in heating, and then becomes brittle.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Seymour and the People's Rights.—At a preliminary meeting, held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1854, at the Democratic Head-quarters, No 7 Frankfort-st., for the purpose of organizing a CENTRAL SEYMOUR CLUB, it was resolved that we invite all the Seymour Clubs and organizations throughout the City to send five Delegates to Tammany Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1854, at 7½ o'clock, to assist in completing the organization of the Club, and transact such business as may be necessary.

Wards not having formed Seymour Clubs or Associations will be entitled to an equal representation.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

ISAIAH RYNDERS,	THOMAS A. GLOVER,
EDW'D McCONNELL,	FRANCIS O'KEEFE,
THOS. E. FERRIS,	DENNIS McCARTHY,
THOS. BYRNE,	FRANCIS CLARK,
THOS. DUNLAP,	JOHN MIDMER,
WM. MINER,	WILLIAM BROWN,
JOHN KELLY,	WM. FAY.

Seventh Ward.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the General Committee, the Whig Electors of the VIIth Ward will meet at No. 19 Jefferson-st., on FRIDAY, 6th inst., to elect delegates to the Mayoralty City, Judiciary, Congressional, Assembly and Charter Conventions.

By order, GEO. WM. HALL, WILLIAM ADAMS, MATTHEW FORDHAM, Inspectors appointed by the General Committee.

Polls open from 6½ to 8½ A. M.

Ninth Ward.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the General Committee, the Whigs of this Ward are hereby notified that a primary election will be held at the Bleecker-st. House, on Friday the 6th inst., between the hours of 6½ and 8½ o'clock A. M., to select delegates to the several Conventions. By order of the Ward Committee. J. A. CREGIER, Chairman.

WM. H. GEDNEY, N. D. THAYER, } Secretaries.

Thirteenth Ward.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, the Primary Elections for Delegates for the various Conventions will be held on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, between the hours of 6½ and 8½ A. M., corner Grand and Clinton-sts., and the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election.

E. H. RICHARDSON, W. P. WILLIS, C. LA FARGE.

By order of Ward Committee. E. HASKILL, Chairman.

A. CRAFT, Secretary.

Fourteenth Ward—Regular Democratic Whig Committee. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, the Fourteenth Ward regular Whig Committee met at No. 221 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Whig Primary Election be held at No. 221 Grand-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, the 6th of October, between 6½ and 8½ A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the City, County, Judiciary, Congressional, Assembly and Charter Conventions.

On motion, Wm. W. Kuhn, Wm. Lyon and Wm. S. Gregory, were appointed Inspectors.

On motion, adjourned. WM. S. WOOD, Chairman.

WM. LYON, Secretary, pro tem.

Twentieth Ward.—The XXth Ward Democratic Whig Primary Election will be held in pursuance to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., between the hours of 6½ A. M., and 8½ A. M., at No. 373 7th-av. By order of the Ward Committee. THOMAS CHILDS, Jr., Chairman.

JAMES T. [illegible], Secretary.

JAMES T. CONKHOVEN, JOHN BRADY, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, } Inspectors of Election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Coughs and Colds at this season lead rapidly to consumption. A 25 cent bottle of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will effect a rapid cure and prevent months of suffering and expense. Depot No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn. Sold by all druggists.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, re-vivifies the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

"DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y."

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The third of the series of free popular Lectures before this Association, will be delivered by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of this City, on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The public are invited to attend.

BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman Lecture Com.

Owing to the indisposition of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, which has occurred since the above notice was given, Professor HOWARD CROSBY has consented to lecture in his place. Subject—Egypt. B. LORD, Chairman.

Special Attraction at New-Haven, Conn.—The first Annual Show of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society will be held at New-Haven, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, (Oct. 10 to 13.) Extensive arrangements are completed for the exhibition of all varieties of Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical productions, &c. A fine track of half a mile has been laid for the exhibition of horses.

The several Railroads centering in New-Haven will bring stock and articles for exhibition free of charge.

South Williamsburgh.—The members of this Association are informed that there will be a meeting held at No. 165 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at which time all the lots that have not been paid for in full will be sold at auction, to pay the amounts due thereon. It is expected that several of the most eligible building-sites in the village will be offered, affording an unusually fine opportunity for members or others to make a profitable investment. MARK A. WILKES, Vice President.

BENJ. W. WILSON, Secretary.

New-York Harmonic Society.—Members who have not received their tickets for the Soiree of Friday, 6th inst., can procure them by applying to JAMES A. [illegible], Recording Secretary, No. 250 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., Room No. 27.

N. B. Punctual attendance is requested at Dodworth's Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A Know-Nothing.—FREE SHOW, at No. 365 Broadway, N. Y.—The HAPPY FAMILY and a KNOW-NOTHING in the CAGE. Go and see the Know-Nothing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great State Fair—HARLEM RAILROAD.—The small and large cars of the Harlem Railroad will convey visitors to the Fair Grounds during THE DAY. The small cars will start in front of the Astor-House, and the large cars from Tryon-row.

Crystal Palace.—To-night is the last time the Crystal Palace will be open for the present. It will be brilliantly lighted, and Shelton's Band will discourse eloquent music. Every one should pay it a visit.

Americans.—WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE will deliver a discourse, entitled the True American, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway.

Gymnasium Now Open—Nos. 95 and 96 6th-av., near Washington-square and 8th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under G.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two sisters, who have lately landed in this country. They are respectable and efficient, having lived with some of the most respectable families in the city of Dublin. One is an excellent cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a first rate chambermaid and waiter. Any family requiring such help will find them an acquisition, as nothing will be left undone on their part to please. Apply at No. 331 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of long experience, as meat or pastry cook in a private family. No objection to washing and ironing, or would undertake the cooking in a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant. Having a thorough knowledge of either station, feels herself fully competent. Has good reference. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., (old No. 64.) No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, a Protestant, to do Plain Cooking and Ironing, or otherwise to do the Washing and Ironing and the Plain Sewing of a private family. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 232 East 13th-st., 3d door, back room. To save trouble, none but respectable families need apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a very good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by a girl of much experience, or would engage as laundress and as seamstress. By another, who can make children's clothing nicely, and is a good shirt-maker. They come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 460 Houston-st., west of Laurens-st., room No. 15, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and make fine shirts; no objection to chamberwork. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general housework in either City or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good reference. Apply at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable girl. She is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer, and can give the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for near three years. Please call at No. 131 29th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, who is a member of the Episcopal Church, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or young ladies' school in this City. The best of recommendations given. Apply at No. 175 East 13th st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, being willing to do housework for a small family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 48 Catharine-st., 3d floor, call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until engaged at her last place, No. 127 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to help at washing and ironing, in a private family, by a steady, willing girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 156 Troy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call at No. 45 Perry-st., in the rear.

SERVANTS.—Best Servants for every kind of work in private families, Hotels, or Boarding Houses, comprising cooks, chambermaids, waiting girls, nurses, girls for house work, laundresses and seamstresses, all recommended, and nine competent Women. Can always be found in great choice, at MORRIS & CONNERY'S well known Establishment, No. 267 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, a few German English and Scotch Girls. N. B.—Male help of every kind at this and at the Branch Office, No. 168 Greenwich-st.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WANTED—One who understands general housework and wishes to go West, with all the advantages of a good permanent home, may apply at No. 35 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a young lady of pleasant manners and good family, a situation to superintend and take charge of a gentleman's house. Has had experience, and would take an interest in it as if her own. Would not object to leave the City, and can produce and will require references of the first respectability. Address A. T., General Post-Office, ladies' window.

COMPANION.—A young lady, of agreeable manners and well connected, to an elderly lady or invalid. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home for the Winter. References of unexceptionable character. For further information please address COMPANION, General Post-Office, ladies' window.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—(Scotch preferred,) with good City reference. One for general housework, must understand cooking, washing, and baking bread. One as chambermaid and seamstress; must understand her duties and be neat and quick sewer. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st., or No. 94 East 20th-st.

TO CHURCHES WANTING AN ALTO SINGER.—A young lady having a thorough musical education, and can read at sight, who has capacity of voice for a large church, would like to make an arrangement for that purpose; she can, if required, preside at the organ in the absence of the organist. For sale, an Organ with four stops, suitable for a church or parlor, which will be sold for $125 cash. Address Box No. 3,486, Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young German lady, experienced in teaching the French, German and English languages and Music, desires to give instruction in private families; would also wish to live with a respectable family (up town,) where instruction would be compensation for board, &c. Address Miss ADAMS, Broadway Post-office, postpaid, for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHER.—A young man of classical education, and who has already had a successful experience in teaching the French, (his native tongue,) and Italian Languages, Drawing and the Classics, is desirous of obtaining a situation either in a private family or school. Apply of Mr. HORSFALL, bookseller, No. 777 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—In a large educational establishment near the City of New-York. A young gentleman of College education, pleasing personal address, physical sprightliness, and a member of some Evangelical Church. Certificates of qualifications will be required. Address P. H., Box 2,686, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A lady experienced in teaching wishes a situation in a private family, to teach the English branches and music. The best of references given. Address M. M., office of the *New-York Daily Times.*

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—One or two small children taken to a small private family in a healthy location, less than an hour from the City, where they will receive the best of parental care and instruction, and all the comforts of a kind home. Address E. M., at this office.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 217 Bowery.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—A young man who is perfectly acquainted in the retail trade. The best of reference required. Apply at the Dry Goods Store of W. G. CAMPBELL, No. 256 3d av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As Assistant Bookkeeper, who must give satisfactory reference as to his character, sobriety and industry. Apply in writing of applicant to Box No. 1,407, Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a young widow lady, a situation as housekeeper; is competent of taking care of children; is of agreeable manners. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home for the Winter. Prefer going South. The best of reference of the first respectability. Address FANNY, ladies' window, General Post-Office.

COLORED WAITER WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AGED FROM 18 TO 24 YEARS.—One who thoroughly understands his business, and can drive a pair of horses. References to character and ability required. Apply at No. 218 Pearl-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Wanted a competent person to take a Brick-yard on rent, or to work on shares. Clay, sand, and water all within a few yards; wood $3 50 per cord; situated near a railroad in the vicinity of New-York. Address A., at this office.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring competent operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he would have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character or abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS WANTED.—First-class workmen can find constant employment, and highest wages, at SARONY & CO.'S, No. 119 Fulton-st.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry jobber and salesman preferred. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 65 Nassau-st.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED.—Inquire of A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL, AND FLUSHING.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. V. R. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., returning will leave Flushing at [illegible] A. M. and 3 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Wanted, a good second-hand daguerreotype apparatus. Any person having such an one for sale cheap can hear of a purchaser by applying at No. 60 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—First class board can be obtained in a spacious private house, containing every modern improvement, in 29 h st., near Broadway. Thoroughly respectable and quiet persons wishing excellent accommodations at reasonable prices, may address, post-paid, with references, F. A. H., Box No. 918, Post-Office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with full or partial board, at No. 132 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; house has gas, bath, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 32 and 34 East 23d-st.

BOARDING—Suites of rooms on the first, second and third floors to let, with board, for the Winter, at No. 71 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th-sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms may be had, with or without breakfast and tea, at No. 34 Great Jones-st. The location is central and desirable, and the family small. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family will accommodate a gentleman and his wife with board, where all the comforts of a home can be realized. Apply at No. 81 5th-st. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 39 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family in a delightful location, within three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity to those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713, Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 340 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 394 19th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARD WANTED—In a small private family, of retired religious habits. (Henry or Madison-st., between Rutgers and Montgomery, would be preferred.) Satisfactory reference can be given. Inquire at No. 54 Suffolk-st. N. B.—Room and bedroom desired, unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED.—A young Parisian gentleman would like to find a furnished room, with board, in a respectable American family, living between Prince-st. and the Battery. Address ALFRED, office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For two single gentlemen, or for a gentleman and his wife. Can be obtained at No. 13, 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Gas and bath in the house. Meals served in the rooms, if desired.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No. 40 East 25th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Wanted about the 1st of November by two young gentlemen, a small parlor and bedroom, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a family where there are but few other boarders. Location between Bleecker-st. and Union-square, west of Broadway. References given and required. Address T. W., Box No. 1,260, Post-Office.

ROOMS TO RENT.—With board, to a lady and gentleman, without children, a parlor and bedroom, the parlor furnished with velvet carpets, rosewood furniture en suite, with curtains to match, large mirrors, oil paintings, &c. Also, a bedroom handsomely furnished for a lady and gentleman. Apply at No. 160 2d-av., convenient to 8th-st. References required.

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BRUSSELS LACES.—MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway, have just received a varied assortment of black thread veils from $6 50 to $60, much under the usual prices. Also black thread laces and flounces, mantillas and scarfs, valenciennes laces, from 10 cents to $30; Point A'l'Aiguille, Point de Venis collars and sleeves, in the same designs, and some of the most exquisite specimens of Paris Embroideries, ever offered in New-York.

SEWING SILKS, SATINETS, &c.—E. H. ARNOLD, No. 34 Beaver-st., sole agent in New-York for the sale of "Chinacoal's" sewing-silks in blue-blacks, green-blacks and colors. Letters OO. O. A. B. C. D. Also, agent for the "Troy Woolen Company's" satinets, and "[illegible] Tape Company's" stay bindings.

CORSETS, CORSETS—Mrs. GAYNOR has received, per late arrivals, large additions to her stock of celebrated French and English Wove Corsets, and will continue to sell them at half the prices usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS having opened her FALL STYLES of PARIS MILLINERY is prepared for their inspection at her First Premium Millinery Show Rooms, No. 366 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY—WHITE NEEDLE-WORK and DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. STERN, No. 484 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The entire stock of C. S. BENEDICT & CO. will be sold within sixty days at their store No. 38 Dey-st., for cash. By order of the Assignee. PHILIP N. GRIFFIN, Assignee.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON—Of a superior quality, manufactured at our works in Clinton County, N. Y., for sale at the lowest market price, by JOHN S. BUPING & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small, respectable family, the half of a house up town. Modern conveniences indispensable, and references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 2,317 Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST., UNION-SQUARE. MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO. FRIDAY, Oct. 6. NORMA.

Principal characters by Madame GRISI, Signor MARIO, Signorina DONOVANI and Signor SUSINI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Entrance ticket to Parquette and First Circle	$3
Check for a Secured Seat	$1 additional.
Second Circle	$2
Amphitheatre	$1 [illegible]
Private and Proscenium Boxes	$5 to $30 each.

Seats may be secured at Box Office on Irving-place daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—No. 659 BROADWAY—The most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, contains, in addition to upwards of 1,000 other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL, (Apis,) more than 3,000 years old—the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT STATE FAIR, AT HAMILTON SQUARE.—During the continuance of the State Fair the Harlem Railroad will run trains as often as possible without interfering with the regular trains, between [illegible] st. and the Fair Ground.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.—Catalogues and Maps for sale at the entrance.

INSTRUCTIONS IN HARMONY.—Mr. GIRAC, from the Conservatory of Paris, ex-member of the Musical Jury at the Crystal Palace of New-York, will commence a Class of Harmony on the 9th of October next. Two lessons a week. Terms, $12 for each Class, in advance. Particular lessons given at the residence of pupils. Apply to Mr. GIRAC, No. 189 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1854, THE WONDERFUL RAVELS in the new grand Pantomime, by Jerome Ravel, of APHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN. And the laughable pantomime of THE COOPERS. The great Russian Artiste, Mll'e VECA MATHIAS, In the new Spanish Divertissement, LA PERLE D'ANDALOUSIE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, will be performed the Play of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Lucretia Borgia, Miss Dean | Gubetta, Mr. Eddy. To conclude with A SIGHT EMBRACE. Mr. Pettibone, Mr. Jordon | Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Broderick.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The public is most respectfully informed that arrangements have been made on the most liberal scale for the production of a series of the most popular ENGLISH OPERAS, for which purpose engagements have been effected with the following celebrated

OPERATIC TROUPE:

MISS LOUISA PYNE,	MR. BORANI,
MISS PYNE,	MR. REEVES,
MR. WM. HARRISON,	MR. CAMOENS,

with an excellent Chorus and complete Orchestra—a combination of talent unsurpassed in Europe or America.

The manager feels great pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the heavy outlay attendant on a double company of operatic and dramatic talent, THE PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL REMAIN THE SAME TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, VIZ.:

Boxes and Parquette	50 cents.
Second and Third Tier	25 cents.
Private Boxes	$5 and $6.

25 cents extra only will be charged for securing seats during the day, but no secured seats will be sold after the opening of the doors.

The above distinguished artists will make their first appearance in America on MONDAY, Oct. 9, in the favorite Opera of SONNAMBULA.

Box book will open on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock, when seats may be secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, Will be performed the popular Play of the LADY OF LYONS; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE. Claude, Mr. Forrest | Pauline, Miss Ponisi. To conclude with the new Farce of THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. FRIDAY, Oct. 6, will be presented Kenney's Comedy of SPRING AND AUTUMN. Rattle, Mr. Wallack | Mrs. Rattle, Mrs. Blake. After which Mr. Brougham's Comedy of MY COUSIN GERMAN. Baron Bluffenbach, Mr. Blake | Angela, Mrs. Stephens.

BURTON'S.—Repetition of the immense bill which has twice drawn an overflowing house. TO-NIGHT, Friday, the three great successes of the season—the new American comedy of NO-W-A-DAYS, with Mr. Burton as Scrub, and the last new farce of THE MOUSTACHE MANIA, nightly received with loudest laughter. Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Burton appear in this piece. Also, the comicality of THE FILLI-BUSTER, in which Mr. Burton will appear. DOMBEY to-morrow.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Seats in Private Box, $1; Balcony Box, $4. THIS EVENING, Oct. 6, the Entertainments will commence with THE PILOT. Long Tom Coffin, Mr. J. R. Scott | Master Merry, Miss [illegible]. Benefit of Mr. J. R. Scott. To conclude with the Triumphant Drama of FASHION AND FAMINE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, Oct. 6, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the thrilling new and thrilling Drama, now being witnessed by delighted multitudes, entitled EUSTACHE; with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Eustache, Mr. Hadaway as Poulet, Miss Mestayer as Louise, &c.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the VILLAGE PROFLIGATE, Songs, Dances, &c.

The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 20 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week, Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, Burlesque Opera, &c.

An entire change of programme every evening. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY. H. WOOD, Business Manager, &c. PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING: Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances; Ballads; Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos. Concluding with a very laughable After Part, in which the inimitable BIRCH will appear.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, and EVERY EVENING during the week, by special request, will be produced the Grand Burlesque on the Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, in four acts, with the most magnificent scenery, costly dresses, &c., &c., "and a most effective cast."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 9, will be produced a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART.—A collection, the most complete ever made by one person, of authentic Pictures, by Guido de Siena (A. D. 1221,) Cimabue, Giotti, Memmi, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Lely, Rembrandt, Ostade, Ruysdael, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, West, Greuze, and Horace Vernet. No. 839 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS OR DEALERS IN FANCY TRADE.—A gentleman of great experience, and who can command a cash capital of from $10,000 to $20,000, wishes to form a business connection with some well established house. All communications strictly confidential. Address with least possible delay, Box No. 2,980 Post-Office.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 4,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET-METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in Room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—Partner wanted for one-half of a manufacturing business already established with plenty of orders on hand. Capital required from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply immediately at No. 600 Broadway, where all particulars will be given.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Together with lease, good will and fixtures. Apply at the office on the premises, at the foot of Troy-st., North River. REED & FIELD.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Corner of 3d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George H. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servants, THERON BARNUM, JOSIAH FOGG.

Sept. 27.

EVERETT HOUSE, ON UNION SQUARE.—This house is conducted exclusively after the European mode. Furnished rooms can be rented, with or without private table. Parties about engaging apartments for the Winter will here find comfort and elegance combined.

Persons residing in the vicinity of this Hotel can be furnished with dinners and suppers in private dining rooms attached to the Restaurant in this establishment.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

F. BLANCARD—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his house in Broadway is ready for the reception of company, and that his restaurant is open for the public as well as for the accommodation of the guests of his house. Parties wishing rooms for the Winter can be agreeably accommodated with large or small suites of apartments.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing 100 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or square rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD AND MOUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly it will force the hair to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. So buy it at once. $1 per bottle; $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Stabbing Case in the Ninth Ward—Death of the Injured Man.

The stabbing affair which occurred on Wednesday evening, on the corner of Washington and Horatio-streets, has resulted fatally, the person wounded, PETER GARRISON POST, having died at the house of his brother-in-law, No. 29 Bethune-street, yesterday morning, at a quarter to 9 o'clock. It seems that the difficulty commenced in the grocery store on the corner, where the deceased threw KING down in play, it is said, but KING on getting up grasped a large cheese-knife which was lying on the counter and chased deceased to the sidewalk, where he inflicted a severe wound in the abdomen. The deceased immediately exclaimed he was stabbed, when KING ran at him again and inflicted a terrible wound in the back, the knife penetrating about four inches. He was immediately conveyed to a drug-store, where his wounds were dressed, and afterwards to the house of his brother-in-law, where he died. He was a young man, twenty-five years of age, was a stone-cutter, and was engaged in the yard of Messrs. BRISLEY & GREGORY, at the corner of Washington and Jane-streets. He was much respected by his fellow-workmen. KING was arrested and lodged in Jefferson-Market Police Station.

Coroner GAMBLE was called to hold an inquest on the body.

The following witnesses were sworn:

Wm. H. Mott, residing at No. 13 Amos-street, being sworn, said: On Wednesday evening about 7½ o'clock, the deceased and myself were standing on the corner of Washington and Horatio-streets conversing, when Jerome B. King came up to where we were standing, and informed us that he had been insulted by a man named Charles McPherson, who lived in the same house; the deceased asked him how he had been insulted; King replied that McPherson had taken his seat at the tea table; deceased replied that he did not consider that an insult; King said that he did, and that if he ever done so again he would lick him; deceased replied that he could not lick him, and offered to bet $10 that he could not; King then took off his coat and said that was worth $10, and that he would put that up, and also called deceased a d—d liar; deceased then struck King in the face with his open hand, when King exclaimed, "Damn your big soul, you can't strike a man of your size;" deceased then ran after King into the grocery store on the corner where we were standing; when I arrived at the door I saw them clenched, and deceased threw King down on the floor, and then left him and walked out on to the sidewalk; King then got up and followed him out to the sidewalk with a large knife in his hand, and stabbed deceased in the back; the knife now shown looks like the one I saw in King's hand when he came out of the store; after King stabbed deceased, he threw the knife on the walk; deceased then ran up Washington, about half a block, where he met two acquaintances, and exclaimed to one of them, "Simms, I'm stabbed;" the two then took hold of him to prevent his falling, and conveyed him to the drug store on the corner of Hudson and Jane streets; did not see deceased strike King, except once, and that was on the sidewalk, with his open hand, before they entered the store.

Richard Classen, residing at No. 803 Washington-street, corner of Horatio, being sworn, said: On Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock, I was standing in the back part of my store talking to Patrick Nolan, when I saw King enter the store followed by deceased; they then took hold of each other, and deceased threw King on the floor; deceased then got up and walked out of the store followed by King, who struck deceased a blow in the back with something and then dropped it on the sidewalk; I immediately went and picked it up and found it to be a large knife which belonged to me, and which is used for cutting meat; did not see King have a knife in his hand when he struck deceased; did not see deceased strike King at any time; after I picked up the knife I took it in and washed the blood off it, and put it away; the knife now shown is the same; after King had stabbed deceased he remained on the sidewalk talking to some boys, when he said that Post had slapped his face, and was too big for him, and he therefore took the knife; I keep the knife under a bench near where they clenched.

David Uhl, M. D., residing at No. 5 Bond-street, being sworn says: I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Peter G. Post; I found an incised wound just 10 inches below the juncture of the left clavicle with sternum, dividing the cartilage at the juncture of the eighth and ninth ribs, and two inches in length; there was also an incised wound in the back, one inch in length, sixteen inches below the spinal protuberance, and one inch to the left of the spinal column; the little finger of the right hand was cut to the bone at the first joint; there were no other external marks of violence on the body; the cavity of the left pleura was filled with fluid blood, and there were three wounds in the stomach and one in the diaphragm; the injuries were the cause of death; the knife presented to me could have produced the wounds.

T. S. Edwards, M. D., residing at No. 49 Jane-street, being sworn, said: Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, I was called to attend a wounded man at the drug-store corner of Hudson and Jane-streets; when I arrived I found deceased lying on the floor of the room behind the store, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen below the left breast, and also one in the back, also on the left side; I attended him during the night, and was present when he died at 9 o'clock this morning; I was also present and assisted at the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Uhl, and fully agree with him as to the *post mortem* appearances and cause of death.

VERDICT.

That deceased came to his death by stabs inflicted with a large knife in the hands of Jerome B. King, at the corner of Washington and Horatio-streets, Oct. 4, 1854.

The prisoner, JEROME B. KING, is a young man twenty-one years of age, born in Pennsylvania, and a coach-painter, and states that he never had any ill-feeling toward deceased and never intended to injure him till deceased struck him.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, NATHAN C. ELY, President, presiding.

PRESIDENT OF CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Alderman KELLY moved to take from the table the document in reference to the confirmation of Mr. [illegible] as President of the Croton Aqueduct. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the motion was lost.

ELECTION INSPECTORS.

A number of communications in reference to the resignation and appointment of Inspectors of Elections were received and appropriately acted upon.

The document from the Board of Councilmen in reference to a public testimonial to Capt. Fitch and associates of the steamship *Washington*, for their exertions in saving the ship *Winchester* and those on board, having come up for concurrence,

Alderman VOORHIS moved to amend by striking out that portion of the report in which an appropriation of $1,000 was made. He thought it foolish to expend the public funds in that manner. There was no necessity for placing that amount in the hands of a Committee, to be spent at the Astor House or at the Almshouse. The men on the *Washington* had done no more than their duty when they rescued the persons on the *Winchester*. They deserved thanks for the act, to be sure, and ought to receive it; but it would be nothing more nor less than an insult to offer them pay in money in $1,000. He would, therefore, vote for the resolution of thanks, but was decidedly opposed to the appropriation.

Alderman HERRICK thought it would be foolish not to make the appropriation recommended. The appropriation was necessary to carry out the intentions of the resolutions, and of those who prepared the report. He strongly condemned what he believed to be the ill-judged economy of the "Reform" members, and said that the money asked for was not intended to be given as *pay*. As he understood it, it was intended to be used in obtaining suitable testimonials for presentation to the men named in the report.

Aldermen MOTT and CHAUNCEY advocated concurrence in the report.

Alderman LUNT was in favor of the vote of thanks, but could not give his sanction to the appropriation. He took the same view of the question as the Alderman of the Ninth, (VOORHIS.)

Alderman BOARDMAN also opposed the appropriation. The public, he thought, had manifested their approbation of the act of Capt. Fitch, as regarded the presentation of money. It was just and right that the Corporation should take cognizance of the humane and daring exertions of Capt. Fitch and his companions. He (the Alderman) had himself in the course of his life saved some thousands of lives, but he had never asked and never desired pay therefor. If he understood the report from the other Board, it was intended to divide $500 among the sub-officers and crew. He disapproved of the report so far as it related to an appropriation, and was therefore in favor of striking out the second resolution.

Alderman HOWARD said that in all this matter in reference to the *Winchester*, the poor common sailors were overlooked. He would vote for the appropriation if the money were properly disposed. He did not like to see the officers have all the benefit, while the men who really did the work got little or nothing. He would, therefore, move an amendment authorizing the Committee to present to each of the men of the *Washington*, Captain and crew, a medal of equal value commemorative of the services which they had rendered.

The matter was debated for some time longer, and finally the whole subject was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Wharves, &c.—In favor of concurring to place four buoys in the Wallabout, East River. Adopted.

On Fire Department—In reference to Engine Company No. 1, and the assault on Hook and Ladder Company No. 8. The report was again recommitted.

On Public Health—In favor of concurring to confirm the award of contract to Joseph Lynch for filling in lots situated on the block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets and Second and Third-avenues.

Same Committee—In favor of non-concurring to fill the low and sunken lots situated on the block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-streets and Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

Same Committee—In favor of concurring to direct the filling up of lots on the block bounded by Avenues A and B and Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets. Recommitted and laid on the table.

FERRY LEASE.

A communication, in answer, was received from the Comptroller in relation to Ferry lease at the foot of Chambers-street. It was read and ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 7 to 16.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1293, 1304 to 1306, 1309 to 1312, 1315, 1317 to 1320, 1336. *Part II.*—Nos. 1261, 1265, 1267 to 1270, 1272, 1275, 1278, 1280, 1281, 1283, 1327, 1328, 1325.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Nos. 172, 178, 180, 193, 198, 204, 222 to 224, 226 to 228, 232 to 249, 251 to 254, 259 to 260, 264 to 267.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 2078, 1158, 1577, 1984, 1965, 2113, 2130, 1868, 1978, 2097, 2172, 1950, 2016, 2102, 2177, 2177½, 2215, 2226, 611, 709 to 718, 720 to 723.

Special Term—The entire Calendar except causes set down or otherwise disposed of.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—FOURTH DAY—Oct. 4.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

Business was rather brisk yesterday in this Court. Several cases were tried, though none of them possessed any peculiar interest. The first offender who was ready for trial was James Sheehan, indicted for an assault and battery upon Margaret Meehan on July 29.

Margaret Meehan, being sworn, deposed: I live at 35 Orange-street; I was standing at my own door, the same as I am standing here in this Court; I keep a porterhouse in the basement, if you please, Sir, (to the Assisting District Attorney;) I was standing by my door, and James Sheehan came up and knocked me down with his heavy fist; he lived next door to me; I gave him no provocation; I cannot tell whether he was drunk—how should I know when a man is drunk; when I was down he kicked me with his boot; when I tried to get up he knocked me down with his fist in my mouth; I went to bed and had a doctor.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Doheny, who cross-examined the witness, as follows:

Mr. Doheny—Now, Margaret, when did this take place, Eh?

Witness—In the daytime.

Mr. Doheny—Is it the daytime you say? Then what part of the daytime, Eh?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Doheny—Don't you know? Humph! Well, now was it about nightfall, Eh?

Witness did not remember.

Mr. Doheny—Was it six hours before nightfall, Margaret. Eh?

Mrs. Meehan could not charge her memory.

Mr. Doheny—Was it twelve hours, then. Eh?

Witness unable to respond.

Assistant District Attorney—It was in the afternoon, was it not?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Doheny—Don't you live in a bad neighborhood, Margaret, Eh?—In the Five-Points, Eh?

The Assistant District Attorney objected to such questions.

Mr. Doheny—Don't you have young ladies come to your porter-house basement, to enjoy a glass of porter and make themselves pleasant, Margaret, Eh?

Witness did not reply.

Mr. Doheny—I suppose now you entertain young ladies?

Recorder—That is not the way to examine a witness, Mr. Doheny.——

But we cannot follow the counsel in his queries. He was frequently interrupted by the Court, and told to continue them in a different strain. His point was to prove that the witness kept a house of ill fame, and that the prisoner was justified in striking and kicking her because she annoyed his friends by offensive remarks. Mr. Doheny further said that at the time of the assault she was pursuing a man, (not the prisoner,) with a soda-water bottle, but he could not produce a single witness to support his assertion.

Patrick McGrory testified that from his own stoop in Orange-street, he saw the blows and kicks given by Sheehan; he saw the woman Meehan lying on her own stoop bleeding; a policeman came up and arrested Sheehan.

The Assistant District Attorney called Mary O'Donnell, and was about to put her on the stand, when, after a conference with the Recorder, he decided to rest the case where it stood. Mr. Doheny wished to cross-examine Mary, that he might elicit some testimony favorable to his client. He tried, but did not succeed.

Mary O'Donnell, in reply to Mr. Doheny, said she lived in Orange-street; she was in her house, and, hearing a noise, ran out, and saw the prisoner striking the complainant and kicking her. She had no sodawater bottle in her hand.

Mr. Doheny based his address to the Jury on the alleged bad reputation of the house kept by the complainant, and on the improbability of her story. Why should Sheehan strike her without provocation?

The Assistant District Attorney told the Jury they must judge by evidence, and not by the romancing of counsel. He had not a single witness to prove that the complainant's reputation was bad, or that she was pursuing another man with a sodawater bottle.

The Recorder charged the Jury to give no heed to the counsel's statements. Supposing the complainant's reputation was bad—and of this there was no proof—was she not to be protected? The assault, in any case, was unjustifiable.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence deferred.

PETIT LARCENY.

John Brownell plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Martha Scroff, a colored girl, was charged with stealing clothing from her employer, Miss Livingston, who testified that she lived at No. 73 Greene-street, and hired the negro girl, on Monday, September 25, at 4 o'clock A. M. On the same night, the girl left the house without warning, and shortly afterwards these goods were missing. They consisted of a cloak worth $15, two dresses worth $10, and some other apparel worth $6. The prisoner was arrested the next day. Complainant went to the station-house, and saw her and the dresses; the cloak and remaining apparel were not there.

Mr. Spencer defended the prisoner, and elicited the fact that the value of the goods was really under $25, and therefore, that the charge of grand larceny could not be sustained. He also got the witness to confess that she was a German, and that her real name was Shermann. She had been five years in the country, and for two years had only been known by the name of Mina; afterwards she called herself Livingston. He contended that the change of name would quash the indictment. The District Attorney pleaded that it would not, and the Recorder decided in his favor.

Mr. Spencer argued to the Jury that there were other persons in the house who might have taken the goods. The police officer who arrested the girl was not present to say whether they were found in her possession.

The Recorder said it was purely a case of circumstantial evidence. The Jury must be thoroughly satisfied before they found a verdict against the prisoner.

The Jury, after being out two hours, were unable to agree, and were discharged for the day.

GRAND LARCENY.

The next case tried was that of Israel Cohn, who was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from —— Friedenberg, his employer. The articles were said to be stolen at some time between July 1853, and February 1854, from the prosecutor's store, No. 496 Hudson-street. It was alleged that the chain had been seen in the prisoner's possession.

Julius Kaiser, the son of a jeweler in Maiden-lane, testified that the prisoner had bought a gold vest-chain at his father's shop several months ago.

A. Gomperts, a tailor, had known the prisoner ten years; he remembered his buying a gold vest-chain several months ago.

Joseph Cohn, father of the prisoner, said his son had bought a watch-chain. The prisoner had lived in the prosecutor's employment some time, and was now living in Poughkeepsie, where the prosecutor went a week ago and arrested him.

The Recorder instructed the Jury that the evidence was insufficient, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was defended by Mr. Phillips.

ANOTHER CASE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Hiram H. Horton was indicted for stealing a gold watch worth $100 from Isaac P. Wilkins.

The prosecutor deposed that he was a boat-builder, at No. 358 South-street; on Sept. 13, he had his watch in the pocket of his vest, which was hanging in his shop; prisoner came into the shop and remained there some time; prosecutor had occasion to go for a few minutes to the rear of the shop; he then returned to his work; presently he wanted some tobacco, and went out to get some, the prisoner following him, and offering to wait on the sidewalk for him; when he returned, prisoner was gone; he subsequently missed his watch, which was afterwards found at a pawnbroker's in Grand-street; the prisoner, after his arrest, was taken to the pawnbroker's, but he could not be identified as the man who pledged the watch.

The prisoner defended himself, always speaking of himself, in the third person, in an amusing manner. He asked the prosecutor why he suspected him, when there were other people in the shop where the watch was stolen? Prosecutor replied, that it was because he knew prisoner to be short of cash at the time, and that he had once told him that he (prisoner) had committed robberies out West.

The Recorder charged the jury, that it was a case of circumstantial evidence only, and the jury, after retiring for consultation, found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Hugh Matthews was tried for assault and battery upon a German, named Albert Knockenhauer, on May 1. The complainant was driving his charcoal cart on that day in Hudson-street, and the prisoner's cart came in collision with him, the shaft of prisoner's cart striking the prosecutor's horse in the belly, and doing the animal serious injury. The men thereupon quarrelled, and the complainant alleged that Matthews struck him on the head with a cart-rung, and did him such injury that he was under a doctor's care for some days.

To rebut this testimony, Mr. Phillips, for the prisoner, called Mr. Robinson of the Chambers-street restaurant, who was passing in Hudson-street at the time, and saw the whole of the affray. Mr. Robinson stated that Matthews did not strike the German on the head with the cart-rung, though he might have struck him on the back. He further said that the German, in his opinion, seized Matthews' horse, and turned him violently round five or six times, until, from exhaustion, the German fell down, and the prisoner's cart went over him, which caused the injuries which he had ascribed to the prisoner's blows.

The Judge charged the Jury briefly respecting the conflicting evidence, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Wilson was indicted for stealing from John Patchell, of No. 410 Water-street, some articles of clothing. Police Officer Lyon met Wilson coming out of the prosecutor's premises late at night, with a dark lantern in his hand, and the goods under his arm. The case was perfectly plain, and did not admit of a doubt in the prisoner's favor. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The Court was then adjourned to this day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 5.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

HABEAS CORPUS—CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

A Habeas Corpus case, concerning the right to the custody of children, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge MORRIS. The writ is sued out by the father of the children to take them from their mother, on the ground that she is an improper person to have the charge of them. The writ was returned last Tuesday but the case was postponed at the request of the defendant's counsel. It came up for trial yesterday morning. Mr. Burns appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Blakeman; Mr. Fullerton for Mrs. Blakeman.

Mr. Burns opened the case by saying that this was a contest between husband and wife as to the custody of their children. The wife had separated herself from her husband, and at present had the custody of the children. He would show that she was an improper person to have the charge of them. Both husband and wife were persons of means, and were undoubtedly able to support the children. He would rest his case solely upon the husband's legal right to the children, and upon the character of the wife. He then called

Edward Hughes, who testified as follows: I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman; was first acquainted with them some four years ago; I lived in the same house with them; saw Mr. Ruckman there occasionally; I have seen him come there mornings and nights; he came there from 20 to 30 times; this was in the course of three years; I have frequently seen them go off carriage-riding, on what business I do not know; Mr. Blakeman on such occasions was not about the premises; I do not know what time he used to come home generally; Mr. Blakeman was very affectionate; I never knew him to be intoxicated.

Cross-examined—I recollect of Mr. Ruckman's going out once with Mrs. Blakeman after dark, and only once; I do not know but that Mr. Blakeman was up stairs at the time.

Mrs. Hughes—I am the wife of the last witness; have seen Mrs. B. go out after dark with Mr. Ruckman; do not know whether Mr. Blakeman was at home on those occasions; I have seen other gentlemen calling at Mrs. Blakeman's house; half a dozen or a dozen of them.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. or Mr. Blakeman's house? A.—Well, I don't know; Mr. Blakeman's house, I expect.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Mr. Burns—Do you know anything about Mr. Blakeman's character? A.—He appeared to be affectionate to his wife and children, but she did not seem to care for him; she has told me that she did not care for him; she never said what was the difficulty.

To Mr. Fullerton—I never had the curiosity to inquire.

Mrs. Chappel, sworn: I am a cousin of Mrs. Blakeman; first cousin; about sixteen years ago Mr. Blakeman was away; I noticed at that time improprieties in her conduct; she did not pay so much attention to her children as mothers generally do; she would leave them in the evenings and go out with a gentleman whom she called Mr. Seaman; cannot say exactly what time she used to go out; about dusk I think; I should say the gentleman used to come as often as once a week; I have heard her say that the gentleman was a friend of her husband, and he went out with her out of friendship for him.

Cross-examined—I do not know where Mr. Blakeman had gone; I never heard that he had abandoned her; she was very poor; her children suffered during her husband's absence; I think she was destitute of some of the necessaries of life; I gave her some things, some victuals and some wood; she lived with us some months; we have not been on friendly terms since that time; we did not approve of her conduct.

Reexamined—She had property at that time in Catharine-street, but I believe it was in difficulty; I have not heard of her having received any rents or profits from that property.

Mary Peck—I am a cousin of Mrs. Blakeman—own cousin; in 1836 she had a young gentleman visiting her; his name, she said, was Seaman; he came there frequently; I once saw Mrs. Blakeman in his lap; I once followed Mr. Seaman and Mrs. Blakeman down to Broadway, near Grand-street; they went on down Grand-street towards the North River; I turned back.

Mr. Fullerton—Why? A.—Because I thought I had gone far enough.

Mr. Fullerton—When you saw Mrs. Blakeman in Mr. Seaman's lap, where were they? A.—In Mrs. Blakeman's room.

Q.—Her own room? A.—Yes, her bedroom.

Q.—And where were you? A. (with a little hesitation)—In my room.

Q.—How could you see them, then? A.—Well—ugh—I looked through the key-hole.

Mr. Fullerton—Ah! and what were you looking for? A.—Well, nothing in particular; I thought it wasn't exactly proper for her, being a married woman, to be in there with another man that wasn't her own husband.

Mr. Fullerton—Are you a married woman. A.—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—And being a married woman, if there were any improprieties going on, you wanted to see them I suppose? [Laughter; in which witness joined.]

Q.—Well, how many times did you look through the key-hole. A.—I never looked through the key-hole but once.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose you saw all you wanted to see and then quit? A.—Witness, (indignantly,) I didn't want to see anything.

Q.—What did you look through for then? A.—Well, to see if there wasn't a man in there.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, you just said that you looked through because there was a man in there. Did not you know he was there? A.—Well, yes; I heard them talking.

Q.—Well, then, what did you look through for? A.—To see.

Q.—To see what? A.—Oh! to see—ugh—to see—to see anything.

Mr. Fullerton—Ah! And you saw it didn't you? A.—Yes.

Mrs. Ingersoll sworn: I knew Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman; I boarded with Mrs. Chappel about ten years ago; I have seen Mrs. Blakeman go out with Mr. Seaman and walk; she would not return till after I retired; I used to retire about 9 or 10 o'clock; in the following Spring she came to board with me; she agreed not to go out with Mr. Seaman any more; her brother promised her a present if she would not go out with Mr. Seaman any more; Mrs. Blakeman had property at this time, but I believe it was in law.

Cross-examined—I took a bureau from her for her board; her husband at this time was South; I think he was absent two years.

Mary Blakeman—I am a sister of Mr. Blakeman; he was absent at the South in 1839, four years and some months; during his absence Mr. Seaman called upon Mrs. Blakeman; I told her I thought it was very improper for her to receive such calls; she said it was nobody's business; she once said she hoped he was dead and in hell; she is very much addicted to swearing.

Roswell R. Ingersoll—I know Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman; I know that sixteen years ago Mrs. Blakeman went out with Mr. Seaman a great many times; in the evenings as often as once a week; I have also seen Mr. Ruckman come there; he used to come very often; Mr. and Mrs. Blakeman have lived together since that time; I do not know of any improprieties by her since that time, 16 years ago.

William Killinghoff testified as to the circumstances of the plaintiff.

Cross examined—I knew Mrs. Flyer; was at her house in 1837; I never went there with Mr. Seaman; I am very sure I never went out with him at all; he was a wholesale and retail dealer in oysters; that he did a large business, thirty per cent. gross; that he had borrowed money of him eight or nine times within a year and a half or two years; that he was now owing him about $30.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Judgment Creditors against Mortgagees.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Schellhouse against Orser, Sheriff of New-York.—This action was brought to recover from defendant as Sheriff of this City, for seizing upon and selling 36,000 cigars formerly belonging to one Shell, and by him mortgaged to the plaintiff for $350, to be paid in one year from 6th May, 1854. On 15th June the Sheriff seized the cigars, they being, at the time of the levy in the possession of the mortgager, who was carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling cigars. There was no evidence of any consideration for the mortgage, or any change of possession of the property, but that the mortgager was using and disposing of the same as his stock in trade. The judgment upon which the Sheriff levied was recovered for the tobacco from which the cigars were made. The defendant justified on the execution and objected that the mortgage was not yet due, the mortgagee therefore had no interest in the property, and further alleged fraud in the making of the mortgage.

McCarthy, Justice—The question of whether an action will lie in such a case as this seems to me to have been fully decided in the case of Griswold against Sheldon, Court of Appeals, N. Y.—and in Van Antwerp, Sheriff, &c., plaintiff, in error against Newman, defendant, on appeal to the Supreme Court. In the last case goods had been let to hire by Newman, plaintiff, to one Husted, and sold by defendant below, absolutely, under execution against Husted.—Newman as owner brought action; and the Court in that case per Savage, Justice, held that the Sheriff had authority to sell the interest of Husted; that it was not in his power to divest Newman, the lessor of his property in the goods; and that he had not done so. That Newman, therefore, had no right of action against him. That when the suit was commenced, Newman could not know that his goods would not be restored to him at the expiration of his lease, and was therefore premature in bringing his suit. By parity of reasoning, it would seem that the plaintiff in this case also had been premature, if, upon other points in the case, without that, he can recover at all. In the case of Griswold against Sheldon, in the Court of Appeals—a case which, in its facts, was a very counterpart of the case under consideration—it was held that, as it was provided by the mortgage that until default in payment the mortgager should retain the possession and enjoyment of the property, and as there had been no default, and the mortgager was in possession, the right of action for the illegal levy, whoever should be made defendant, was in the mortgager, and not in the plaintiff.

On the other point raised of presumptive fraud, the Court say: "If the plaintiff had attempted to recover the goods, which E. (the mortgagor) had sold to his customers, no one would think for a moment that he could succeed; and the statute gives no greater or better right to a *bona fide* purchaser than to an execution creditor. The transaction was clearly fraudulent in law, as against both. There would be no hope of maintaining honesty and fair dealing if the Courts should allow a mortgagee or vendee to succeed in a claim to personal property against creditors and purchasers, after he had not only left the property in the possession of the debtor, but had allowed him to deal with and dispose of it as his own." And further—"Enough has been said to show that the mortgage was fraudulent in law, as against the creditors of S, the mortgager; and the plaintiff should either have been nonsuited, or the Jury should have been directed to find a verdict for the defendants." And again, "The Judge also told the Jury that they must pass upon the question, whether sufficient reason or excuse had been given for permitting S (the mortgager) to have possession of the goods, when in truth no reason or excuse whatever had been given or offered. This was no better than telling the Jury that they might guess there was a good reason for the unchanged possession." Upon both points, then, I feel controlled by the cases quoted to decide against the plaintiff, and leave him, if so advised, to his action upon his mortgage whenever any rights shall accrue to him therefrom. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Barter—Ivory Given for Coral Beads.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

John A. Michado vs. Charles Morris.—This was an action for a breach of contract in a barter or sale of 68 tusks of ivory, valued by the plaintiff at $2,474 16, which was agreed to be delivered to the defendant in Feb., 1853, and received in exchange one hundred and seventy-seven strings of beads, said to be coral, at $14 per string, and valued in the aggregate at $2,478. The plaintiff also alleged that the representation as to the quality of the beads was false and fraudulent. On the supposition that the beads were coral, they were sent to Africa to be sold or bartered for native produce, but returned back as a spurious article, not worth the freight and expenses out to that country. The plaintiff, therefore, brings this suit to recover damages, which in the aggregate are laid at $2,678.

In his answer the defendant set up that in January, 1853, the plaintiff agreed to purchase the coral, and that instead of being paid in cash, he, defendant, was to purchase of plaintiff ivory at a certain price fixed and agreed on. The defendant also set up that it was part of the agreement, that if the plaintiff should within ten days from the time of the delivery of the coral beads to the plaintiff, be dissatisfied therewith, he should send said beads back, or part of them, and receive from defendant money for payment, or receive back the ivory and a small sum, paid in cash.

The following copy of a receipt was also read as part of the pleadings:

"Received payment of the above account in coral—say 177 strings red round coral beads—at $14 per string, $2,478. Should the beads be made of any other article or matter than coral, I shall within ten days send said beads back, or part of them, and receive money for payment."

This receipt was dated 3d February, 1853.

The defendant then sets up, that as the beads were not sent back within ten days to the plaintiff, but dispatched to the coast of Africa, by so doing the purchaser had made them his own, and could not recover. The case stands adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon Justice Roosevelt.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—CONSTRUCTIVE WAIVER.

In the matter of the Petition of John C. Hamilton.—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the Opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

ROOSEVELT, J.—In March, 1849, nearly six years ago, Mr. Hamilton, it appears, became the purchaser of a mortgage sale of four lots on Ninety-seventh-street, for $140, paying to the Sheriff at the time the usual ten per cent. and the auction fees. On examining the title he found that part of the premises had been sold for 100 and part for 1,000 years, for taxes and assessments, and that the Corporation leases on such sales had actually been delivered. Some ineffectual efforts were made by the petitioner to compromise with the lessees; but "nothing further," he says, "was done on either side in relation to said purchase for a considerable time," until May, 1850, when, after an interval of more than three years, he ascertained that the Corporation sales, owing to some informality, had been held to be invalid, and thereupon applied, but without effect, to the Attorney of the plaintiffs in the foreclosure, for a deed of the lots. He then rested for two years more, when he made another application, and, being refused, now for the first time takes legal measures to complete his purchase; the lots in the meantime having risen in value about fifteen hundred per cent. And the question is, who is entitled to the benefit of this rise, the purchaser who advanced his fourteen dollars, or the mortgagee, whose deficiency is ten thousand.

The mortgagee swears positively that as early as the 29th of January, 1850, his solicitors rendered him an account of the foreclosure—other property was embraced in it—and informed him that Mr. Hamilton had refused to complete his purchase; upon which, the sum being very small, he instructed them to take no further proceedings, and considering the purchase as abandoned by Mr. Hamilton, he has ever since assumed the charge of the lots and paid the taxes and assessments thereon. The one party having thus objected to, and in effect abandoned the purchase, and the other having accepted the abandonment, although no distinct written agreement was made between them, neither can now, it seems to me, after the lapse of so much time, claim a specific performance in equity of the original contract.

A party may by parole—still more by acts and acquiescence—waive his right to a specific performance. 3 Humphrey's Tenn. R., 19; 9 Smedes & Marshall, 167; 10 Alabama Rep. 776; 8 Paige 473. And a Court of Equity, whatever may be the strictly legal right, never compels a *specific performance*, if the remedy be not mutual, and the claim in all respects equitable. 1 Johns. Ch. R. 274—370. The application in these cases is addressed to the sound judicial discretion of the Court, in the exercise, not of its usual, but of its extraordinary jurisdiction. 2 Cowan, 445—506; 6 Johns. Ch. Ca. 111. And gross inadequacy of price—this, in effect, although not literally, is a case of that description, as gross as to give to the contract, when sought to be enforced, the character of hardship or unconscionableness—is a sufficient ground, as held by Chancellor Kent, for staying the exercise of such extraordinary jurisdiction, and for leaving the party (if entitled to any) to his common action for damages. And such especially is the rule where there has been both lapse of time and a great change of circumstances. 3 Cranch, 471; 9 Cranch, 456.

Petition denied, without costs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Mayor, &c. vs. Louis Bernholz.—This was a procedure under one of the penal statutes, not often enforced, although a most necessary and wholesome one, to compel the use of *correct and legal weights and measures*. The defendant, it appears, keeps a grocery store in the Eighth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets, and was waited upon, in the month of July last, by Allen B. Severs, a Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, who demanded that the defendant should produce for inspection the weights and measures used in the store. After some demurring they were produced, and on inspection found not to have the seal on required by law, and one of the measures contained a false bottom. As the statute requires that all weights and measures should be sealed, or that the owner thereof should pay a fine of $50, the Judge mulcted the defendant in the full amount with costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less in demand at $6 12½@$6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100lbs.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request at previous rates. The day's sales include about 800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary to good. ℔ lb	7½@ 8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8½
Low Middling	8½@ 8¾	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9¼
Middling	9 @ 9¼	9¼@ 9½	9½@ 9¾
Good Middling	9½@ 9¾	9¾@10	10@10½
Middling Fair	10 @10½	10½@11	11@11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are unsettled. Very low qualities are dull and lower, there being no speculative or export inquiry for them. Good common and medium kinds are less freely offered, and are more sought after by the Eastern and local trade, at rather better prices. Fancy and extra grades are without essential change. The arrivals are light and the stock limited. The day's business consists of 5,700 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$6 00 @$6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 12½@ 6 62½
State, common brands	6 62½@ 7 00
State, straight brands	7 00 @ 7 12½
Favorite State	7 12½@ 7 25
Mixed Western	7 12½@ 7 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @ 7 37½
Fancy Michigan	7 37½@ 7 50
Common to good Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 75 @ 8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50 @ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 37½@ 7 62½
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 9 25

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is brisk and buoyant. There were 2,400 bbls. disposed of at $7 12½@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Southern is more active and is advancing. The day's transactions add up 4,500 bbls., at $7 37½@$7 87½ for mixed to good; and $7 87½@$8 50 for favorite to fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN—Wheat remains in light supply and fair demand at strengthening rates. The day's operations embrace 1,000 bushels handsome Canadian White, free, at $1 75; 2,100 good do. do., in bond, at $1 58, and 7,400 bushels very good to strictly prime Michigan White at $1 68@$1 70. Rye is quiet yet firm. The stock is small. The day's sales have been confined to 1,000 bushels River, in lots, at $1 18@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Oats are more abundant and lower, but not actively inquired for at 45c.@47c. for Jersey, and 48c.@52c. for inferior to choice State and Western, ℔ bushel. Barley continues rare, and is quoted nominal at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is freely offered and is in good demand, but prices are unchanged. The day's sales include 54,000 bushels here, at 73c.@74c. for unsound, and 74½c.@75c. for sound Western mixed, with 100,000 bushels Western mixed, deliverable in November next, at 78c. ℔ bushel. At the close the stock on hand was estimated at about 450,000 bushels.

GROCERIES—Are rather quiet, yet remain firm. The stocks here are quite light for the season. The day's sales comprise 50 bags Maracaibo Coffee at 11¼c.; 500 Rio do. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb; 100 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 26c.; 100 do. do., (by auction,) at 23c. ℔ gallon; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 5¼c.@6¼c.; 170 hhds. Cuba do. at 5¼c.@6c.; and 30 Porto Rico do. at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Teas have not varied.

HAY—We heard that 2,000 bales River were purchased to-day at 80c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c., for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are retailing at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb. Old are neglected and irregular in price.

LATHS—Eastern find pretty free buyers at $1 87½ ℔ thousand. There is not a large quantity here.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 90c. for common, and $1 20 for lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Copper is without change. Scotch Pig Iron is in better request, but is less freely offered at $36@$37 50, usual credit, ℔ ton. Lead, Steel and Tin are inactive at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and crude Turpentine are scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands to-day at 52c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. Linseed is in slack request at 73c.@74c. ℔ gallon. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but at much lower prices. The day's sales reach 2,500 bbls., at $12 50@$12 75 for mess, and $11 25@$11 37½ for prime, ℔ bbl., closing dull and heavy at our inside quotations. Cut Meats are very quiet and languid; only 75 packages were sold to-day at 5c.@6c. for shoulders, and 7½c.@8c., for hams, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are attracting more attention at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Lard is rather brisker, but not dearer. The supply is fair; 300 bbls., good to prime were taken at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is dull and drooping. Sales of only 140 bbls. were reported at $11 for Country Mess, $14@14 50 for City do.; $15@15 50 for repacked Chicago, &c.; and $16@16 25 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams have not varied. Butter is not so brisk at 14c.@16c. for Ohio, 17c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@24c. for Orange Co., ℔ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 125 tierces fair to very good disposed of at $5 25@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile were purchased at 11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime found buyers at 12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is less active and on the decline. The day's sales embrace 100 bbls. Prison on private terms; 270 bbls. Ohio at 40c. cash; and 40 hhds. Drudge at 43c., time, &c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Evinced considerable animation, to-day. For Liverpool, there were engaged some lots of Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb; with 30,000 bushels grain at 2¼d., in bulk, and 3½d.@3¾d. in ship's bags, ℔ bushel. For London, a lot of oil was taken at 3s. ℔ bbl. For Montevideo, vessels were needed to load with lumber at $15. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, '88, 80; $1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '67, 92½; $1,000 do., '70, 87; $1,000 do., '83, 86½; $1,000 Reading Bonds, '44, 84; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, 80; $1,100 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $600 City 6s, 90½; $300 City Railroad 6s, (S. & R.,) 90½; $200 City Railroad 6s, (Hempfield,) 90½; $1,100 City 6s, 91; $100 City Gas 6s, 90½; $150 Lehigh 6s, '70, 93; $250 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 94; $500 Tioga Railroad 7s, 90; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87½; 15 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 43 Schuylkill Navigation, 24; 38 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 14 New-Orleans Gas, 110; 16 Reading Railroad, 37; 33 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 30; 19 Philadelphia Exchange, 60; 3 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½.

Between Boards—$3,000 Allegheny County 6s, [illegible] in New-York, 79; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87½; $400 City 6s, 91; 12 Bank of Pennsylvania, 114; 350 Morris Canal, 13; 100 Reading Railroad, 37½; 50 do., 37½.

Second Board—31 Bank of Pennsylvania, 114; 6 Pennsylvania R. R., 45½; 28 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; 50 Union Canal, 10½; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 58; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 84; $1,000 United States 6s, '56, 104½; $3,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, '83, 80; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, '83, 79; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $2,000 United States 6s, '67, 117½.

After Board—300 Reading Railroad, 37½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½@118; do., '67, 117½@118; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@84½; Reading Railroad, 37½@37½; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 73½@74; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 83½@84; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 45½@45½; Morris Canal, 12½@13; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 73@73½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 23½@24; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½@32½; Long Island Railroad, 13½@14; Vicksburg Railroad, 10½@10½; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1½; Union Canal, 10½@10½.

INSTRUCTION.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 AND 161 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—The public are respectfully informed that a class has just been formed for instruction in Gymnastics at the above establishment and will be continued EVERY EVENING throughout the season. We would especially call the attention of Dyspeptics and persons whose habits are entirely sedentary to the necessity of exercise in order to keep the physical system in a condition to resist unhealthy influences. The Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M., for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meets every evening at 8 o'clock.
JOHN WOOD, Director.
Sparring taught privately by
C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

HAMILTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—AN English Classical and Military BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y., accessible eight times a day. The Principal having greatly enlarged this establishment has accommodations for more pupils. Circulars, &c. to be had at the following places: Ivison & Phinney's, No. 178 Fulton-st.; Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; C. Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st.; Baker & Thorne's, No. 129 Fulton-st.; and at E. H. Wilcox & Co. No. 293 Broadway. The 10th term commences Nov. 6, 1854.
An experienced Assistant Teacher, unmarried, wanted. Address the undersigned at the Institute, postpaid, stating age, qualifications, where an interview may be had, &c. WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

RAYMOND INSTITUTE.—CARMEL, PUTNAM CO., N. Y. Rev. HENRY G. LIVINGSTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on Nov. 1, and continue 22 weeks. Each Department is provided with the most able and experienced teachers. Terms board, tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, washing and lights, $140 per year. Modern languages, music, drawing and painting, extra. For circulars or further information address the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The thirtieth semi annual session of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of SHEPARD & CO., No. 152, and IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery; WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORWALK, CT.—Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.—This School will reopen on the 1st of November. The number of boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Terms per session, $100; extra for the languages, music, drawing and painting. Circulars containing particulars and references, may be had of J. D. CORLIES, Esq., No. 100 Leonard-st., and JACOB SMITH, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 31 East 16th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $150 per year.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—New and superb brick buildings for 300 boarders. Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal, assisted by twenty professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals and common English for fourteen weeks, $37 00, if paid in advance. Winter term opens Dec. 7, 1854. Circulars with full information may be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st., No. 3 Park-row, New-York, or by addressing Rev. H. E. TAYLOR, Steward, Fort Edward, New-York.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 213 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 122 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals.—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues, Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 2.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.
Refers to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 118 Water-st., New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 18, 1854.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 336 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.).—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 136 2d-av., or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 6. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The advertiser is prepared to receive a few scholars for the Winter Session. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at S. RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; or, by addressing J. B. NICHOLS, Principal, Weston, Conn.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy and modern style, by Miss BROWN, on reasonable terms. No. 190 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply any Monday or Thursday.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery.

EVENING CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, by J. J. BURNIER, No. 388 6th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts. Terms moderate. References good. Please call from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

MISS GALE—Teacher of the Piano-forte, No. 61 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the dancing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter. MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. Instruction given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 46 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 32 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, beg to announce that they will reopen their School on SATURDAY, Oct 7. Young ladies and Masters' Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M. Saturday evenings for grown persons, at 8 P. M. Private lessons, classes and schools attended. Soirees given as usual.

BURNTON'S PRIVATE EVENING DANCING SCHOOL, No. 600 Broadway, for ladies and gentlemen.—Separate Classes are now forming for new beginners, for those who are somewhat advanced, and for those who require instruction in the more difficult branches of the art. Circulars can be had, and all applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, Bookstore.

DANCING—MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. DE G. BROOKES, No. [illegible] Broome-st., is now forming several new classes, to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Private instruction at hours to suit the applicants.

$60,000 TO LOAN—On Diamonds, Watches Jewelry and Cigars, or bought for cash; business notes, city stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Office hours from 9 to 4. CHEESEMAN, BRAISTED & CO., Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Plainfield, Essex County, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, on Central Railroad. House G[illegible] style, splendid house, built by day's work—has every modern improvement. One acre of land more can be had if wanted. Price $5,000. Also, partner, with $700, wanted in a Paper Hanging Manufactory doing a large business. Apply at No. 3[illegible] Broadway, Room No. 14. [illegible] & CO.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and basement house, situated next door to the corner of DeKalb, on Hudson-av., built by day's work, in the most substantial manner; also, the lot joining, well stocked with the most choice fruit, such as cherries, apricots, peaches, plums; also, a variety of the most choice grapes. For particulars inquire on the premises. F. D. F. CROMMELIN.

HOUSES FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—Three new first-class four story houses, in the block of five all alike, each 20 by 55 feet, Nos. 38, 40 and 42, 36th-st., between 4th-av. and Lexington-av. Have every convenience, and will bear thorough examination. Price $16,000 and loan. Apply at No 44 East 36th-st., or No. 60 William-st., to CHARLES H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story and basement house No. 42 East 28th-st. The house is 21 feet front by 40 feet deep, with an extension room on the 1st story of 12 feet, and contains all the modern improvements. The furniture with the house if desired. Inquire on the premises, between 8 and 12 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story and high basement house, in 27th st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The house is in perfect order; was painted throughout in May. Has all the modern improvements, Croton and gas all through. Possession can be had at any time. Terms easy.
SAML. EDDY, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The four story and basement marble front house, corner First Place and Smith-st., with all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 132 feet. 12 feet court yard. Terms very easy. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 118 Fulton-st.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—Staten Island building sites of from three to twelve acres, on the Hill Park Estate, situated on the high ground off the Richmond Plank Road, four and a half miles from Vanderbilt Landing. The estate offers every inducement for the selection of sites for first-class country residences. Its great extent (200 acres). The first-class residences recently erected in its neighborhood, and the covenants imposed upon all purchasers for buildings of an exclusively similar character, secure entire privacy, and promise to make this neighborhood one of the most desirable on the Island.
The location is elevated and well known to be particularly healthy. Yet sheltered from the cold, Westerly winds, so as to recommend it for a Winter residence, for which the access from New-York by numerous stages passing on the Plank Road, (good at all seasons,) gives every facility. Butchers, bakers, and grocers, pass through the place. The estate abounds in the finest water, and the sites offer every variety of scenery, including exceedingly beautiful and park-like home views or extended ocean prospects. For maps and particulars, apply to FREDERICK B. GROUTE, No. 113 Broad-st., New-York.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—IN MYERS' ADDITION—ONLY $50 TO $150.—These lots are high and beautifully located in the very heart of the old and flourishing village, which has all the advantages of the City in schools, stores and numerous churches, and only 30 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad. For maps, circulars, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 180 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the properties connected therewith, belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars of dimensions of this building, and of the movable property connected therewith, (including the statue of Kiss' Amazon in the bronze,) see advertisement in the New-York Tribune, or address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H HASWELL, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 2 Everett House, corner Union-square, (17th-st. and 4th-av.) The undersigned will be happy to give prompt attention to any business in the way of buying, selling, letting or exchanging Real Estate that may be entrusted to his care. Landlords and tenants, buyers and sellers, are respectfully requested to call and assure themselves of the superior facilities he possesses for the prompt transaction of such business. EMERSON W. KEYES.

OHIO DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DAVIES & CO. offer for sale their extensive Distillery property situated at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, (near Cleveland) Ohio, or they will exchange for other good property in or about this City. The establishment is in complete order, running from 800 to 900 bushels of grain per day. The distillery is well located for receiving grain from all section of the State by railroad or canal. For full particulars apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No 185 Broadway.

HALE'S ADDITION TO EAST NEW-YORK.—Building Lots for sale on Hale's Addition, at prices ranging from $75 to $150. These lots must soon (on account of the improvements going on around them) become as valuable as East New-York Centre lots, which are now selling at more than double these prices. This property has the best means of access by railroad and omnibus lines, and offers the greatest inducements to purchasers. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 185 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City Property or would be rented to a good tenant—one of the pleasantest residences in Rahway, N. J., consisting of a new Gothic dwelling, and carriage house, with two acres of land covered with shade and fruit trees, &c. It is only a few rods from the depot; is in perfect order, and in every way a most desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Possession can be had at any time. For full particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

EAST NEW-YORK LOAN AND BUILDING COMPANY.—(C. E. MILLER, general agent, No. 185 Broadway,) are selling lots on easy term payment, and are now prepared to make further loans for building. Six houses are now ready for sale, at prices ranging from $850 to $3,500. Price of building lots from $450 to $500.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, 6 lots in 129th st.—street paved and lighted—the handsomest lots in Harlem. Will be sold separately or together, low, on very easy terms. Apply to F. PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN WANTED—Well located, in exchange for first-class manufacturing stock, paying regular dividends. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—On 86th-st., Yorkville—One of the row of handsome new 3-story houses, with verandahs in front, on the North side of 86th st., directly West of 4th-av. The situation is desirable and convenient, the house is now being painted throughout, and put in complete order, Croton water &c. Rent very moderate. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, 18 Waverly-pl., or to B. SILLECK, 86th-st., Yorkville.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern-built dwelling house, in the village of Westbury, Long Island, situated on the Williamsburg Plank road; access to the City every half hourly stages, and hourly by railroad, there being but a walk from the premises. Possession given immediately. Further particulars may be had by inquiring of C. H. MOORE, near the premises, or of PETER GOSSLINE, Jr., with Messrs. Peck & Fairweather, Flushing.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house situated on the east side of 5th-av., near to 40th st., being five stories, handsomely finished for a first-class boarding-house, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Also, some floors and stores to let on the same block. Agent on the premises daily.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story brick house in West 34th st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Rent $400 per annum, and also a new 2-story house. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to JOHN W. LATSON, No. 148 Chambers-st., or No. 71 Hammond-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A well finished three story house, with modern improvements, at 148 40th-st. near Lexington-av. A fine stable with three stalls can be let with it if desired. Rent very low. Apply to R. E. STILLWELL, office corner College-place and Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story basement and attic house, convenient to Montague, Fulton, or Catharine Ferries. The advertiser would be willing to board with the family. Possession immediately. Apply to A. M. W., No. 124 Front-st., basement, corner of Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A modern-built house, eligibly located in Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th st. The premises have just been put in thorough and complete order. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 21 Beaver-st.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 67 Monroe-st., and furniture for sale. The furniture is all new and in the best condition, it having all been bought in May last. The house is well located and in a pleasant neighborhood. This is a rare chance for young beginners in housekeeping, or a small family. Gas, Croton water, &c., is through the house. For particulars, please apply on the premises between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., or from 3 until 5 o'clock P. M. P. S.—Should all the furniture not be required a part will be disposed of. Possession given immediately.
CHARLES LUM, No. 67 Monroe-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of the dwelling No. 35 Rivington-st., consisting of two rooms with pantries between. The premises will be rented to a small family, as one of the rooms to a single person. References given and required. Can be seen at any time.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of two parlors with pantries adjoining, front basement with pantries, and rooms on the third story (one with fire-place). Possession given immediately. Inquire No. 75 Horatio-st.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Four lots on 25th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 183 Pearl-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A Physician's office, No. 27 Bond-st., with gas light in front—an excellent stand for one just commencing or wishing to extend his practice.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 136 Cliff-st.

SHOPS TO LET.—Two floors of shops, No. 117 West 25th-st., 25x65 feet, to let. Inquire on the premises.

COAL.

COAL AND FLOUR.—Coal, first quality, not slate, $6 per ton; egg or grate coal $6 75; flour, by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price; delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 28 Broadway.

CHEAP COAL.—300 tons best White Ash Furnace Coal, and 200 tons best White Ash range and stove 800 tons Liverpool Sydney, for sale on very low terms, to close the concern, at the yard, corner of Washington and Albany-streets, lately occupied by J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Load from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 20th-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NO. 75 FRANKLIN-ST., New-York—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE FRESH, UNSKIMMED COUNTRY MILK for the use of the Institutions on Ward's Island, and in such quantities as may be required, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 75 Franklin-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 11th of October next. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the commission.

SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand and made to order, of German silver, silver plated, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Cases carefully boxed and shipped to any part of the Union, by S. H. PEEBLES, No. 124 Grand-st., three doors east of Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.—FRIDAY, Oct. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Seven per cent First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company, due 1870, interest coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in New-York .... $1,000 each.

$10,000 City of Racine (Wis.) Seven per cent Bonds, due 1872 .... $1,000 each.

$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Seven per cent First Mortgage Bonds, due 1879.

$4,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad Seven per cent First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, due ——

60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company .... $50 each.

50 shares Suffolk Bank .... $50 each.

50 shares Atlantic Dock Company Stock .... $100 each.

50 shares City of Cairo Stock .... $100 each.

200 shares Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company Stock .... $100 each.

150 shares Mexican Ocean Mail Inland Company Stock .... $100 each.

47 shares American Express Stock .... $100 each.

20 shares Atlantic Bank .... $100 each.

Also, for account of whom it may concern:

1 Bond of Silvanus Cobb to Wm. Fowler for $3,500, due Sept. 4, 1855, with interest at 6 per cent, secured by mortgage on the following lots in Athens, Greene County, N. Y., viz.: on Turner-st., No. 237, 239, 241, 241, 245, 247, 249; on Commerce-st., 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44; on Agriculture-st. 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211 on Livingston-st. 31, 33, 35, 37 on Hudson-st.; 35, 36, 37; on Montgomery-st. Nos. 21, 23—the said numbers referring to the map of said village and the lots being all 25 feet by 100.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, 100 desirable Building Lots, situated at the healthy village of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about 40 minutes' ride from the City of New-York, and within five to eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. There are 14 trains to and from the City daily, and the commutation is only about 11 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following liberal terms: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent. a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid; or purchasers may, after paying 50 per cent., receive their deeds by executing a bond and mortgage for the balance for two and a half years, at 7 per cent.—title indisputable. Trains leave the City Hall on the morning of sale at 7, 8½ and 10½ A. M., stopping at all the usual places. Free Tickets, together with Lithographic Maps and bills of full particulars, can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

P. S.—Should it storm on Friday, the sale will take place at the same time at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., auctioneers, will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., feather beds, a large number of double and single hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in haircloth, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables, cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands; also, sheets, blankets quilts, and counterpanes; black walnut and mahogany dining and tea tables; china, crockery and glassware; plated ware, work tables, etageres, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also fine French plate pier and mantel frames, ornamental and plain frames and tops; also, a superb suite of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in maroon, blue and white brocatelle, together with a small invoice of jewelry, fancy goods, clocks, oil paintings, engravings, books, &c.

Also, rosewood pianos by Chickering; do by Worcester.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at the spacious salesroom of Tuais Morrell, No. 284 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a splendid assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlor, Dining-Room and Chamber Furniture, Piano-Fortes, Papier Maché Goods, &c.—Consisting of rosewood etageres, secretaries, elegant parlor furniture en suite, in brocatelle and plush; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, with marble tops; superior extension tables, rosewood bedsteads of the Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; mahogany and oak, and walnut do., dressing and plain bureaus with marble tops, washstands wardrobes, best hair mattresses, pailliasses, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs, easy do., spring seat parlor chairs of a variety of styles, 50 suites of enamelled chamber furniture, a part of which is of very high cost; office and counting-room furniture, lounges in silk damask, iron frame chairs in morocco and damask, papier maché tables, tea trays, fancy goods, &c.

At 11 o'clock—A splendid Rosewood Piano Forte.

BURDETT WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—On SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire genteel furniture of house, No. 250 Dean-st., consisting in part of rosewood piano-fortes, rich tapestry, ingrain and Brussels carpets; hall and stair do., sofas, divans, elegantly carved oval mirrors, rosewood centre and sofa tables; corner etageres, spring seat chairs, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, French and cottage bedsteads, splendid hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds and bedding, [illegible], among which is the Birth of Christ, by Rubens; cost $500, also, the chamber and basement furniture, silver ware, ivory cutlery, decorated china tea and dinner setts, &c., with the kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. No postponement. Deposit will be required of every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 169 Beekman-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising several suites of parlor furniture in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, book-cases, mahogany chairs of all kinds, sofas and sofa bedsteads, cornices, tete-a-tetes, marble-top furniture of all patterns, Voltaire and Gothic chairs, dressing and plain bureaus, marble top washstands, dining and extension tables, bedroom and basement furniture, &c.; also, at the same time, about 500 pieces of oil cloth suitable for the trade and all other who may require; also, the balance of carpets from [illegible] sale; also, several dozen screw bedsteads, from a manufacturer; also, a large quantity of mahogany and other rocking chairs, all patterns; also, curl maple and black walnut do. Sale peremptory.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MELVINA LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES E. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 36 reserved building lots in the beautiful village of Melvina, adjoining Maspeth. This property is situated on the Newtown and Flushing Plank Road, between Maspeth and Columbusville, and is accessible at all hours by the Newtown and Flushing omnibus line, (from Williamsburg ferries) at 6 cts. fare. The sale will be peremptory, and the property offers great inducements to purchasers. Title perfect, and terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

P. S.—Should it storm on Wednesday, Oct. 11, sale will take place next fair day.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LARGE CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT ASTORIA, L. I.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, at Thorburn's Gardens, the entire collection of Camelias cultivated at that establishment, consisting of several of the largest and finest Double White Chandleri, &c., in the United States, with miscellaneous assortment of other plants, together with the greenhouse, hot bed frames, &c.

Catalogues ready at the rooms, No. 20 Pine-st., and No. 36 Cedar-st., and at J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S, No. 15 John-st.

The steamer *Ravenswood*, from Peck-slip at 9 A. M., lands near the Garden.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., rosewood [illegible] piano, by Chickering; mahogany piano, by Worcester, [illegible] & Dunham; superb suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatelle, cost $400; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; marble and oil paintings, bronze clocks, China vases, elegant figures, medallions, &c., together with a general assortment of mahogany furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, blankets, &c.

J. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—J. B. VAN ANTWERP & SON, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 lots and packages, comprising an excellent assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield, German and American hardware, heavy goods, &c. Also an entire invoice of block tin, tea and coffee urns, steak dishes, dish cover casters, egg coddlers, soup tureens, hat and coat stands, cups, coat and dress stands, plated spoons and forks, fire setts, &c., &c. Also, 24 tarpaulin hides, 1 cask trace chains, &c.

Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Sales Room, No. 20 Pine and 36 Cedar-sts., a splendid collection of oil paintings in rich gilt frames, original and copies from the old masters. Also splendid oval paintings on silk, attached to glass, by the celebrated French painter Chambon; landscapes, marine pieces, figure heads. Also a line of fine oil paintings of recent importation, and never before exhibited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery over the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., Oil Paintings, consisting of some fine specimens of art by celebrated native and foreign artists, including Andrews, Jahnes, Tryon, Boese, &c.; paintings on copper, canvas, and silk, attached to glass, by Chambeaux, Cardini, Paris, Boucher, and others of transatlantic celebrity. The above pictures will be exhibited on the morning of sale with catalogue.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Greenwich-av., household furniture, being all the furniture contained in the above house, viz.: carpets, oilcloths, rosewood parlor suite, marble top tables, book-case, mahogany mahogany rockers, parlor chairs, looking glasses, extension dining table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 300 Broadway, (up stairs.) The above would respectfully announce to the Trade that they will hold their first Lot Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., on the 25th of Oct. 1854. Also, Oct. 30, a large sale of works on Theology, Science, &c., rare and curious, will be held at No. 300 Broadway. Catalogues ready Oct. 1.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BELL & BUSH.—Particular attention is requested to our sale of excellent Furniture, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, in the new salesroom, No. 27 Centre-st.; splendid girandoles, carpets, &c.; at 11½ o'clock, a very fine London gun and English setter dog, well broke, good for any kind of game; the property of an English gentleman returning to Europe.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Wall-st., three cases fresh imported Haarlem Flower Roots, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Lillies, Crocus, &c., being a choice assortment of VAN DER SCHOOT & VAN WAVERIN & SON'S Bulbs, in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Friday, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 West 23d-st., all the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FRIDAY, April 6, 1854, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 261 Bowery and 115 Chatham-st., a large and extensive assortment of Clothing of all descriptions—Overcoats and dress coats, pants, vests, shirts, undershirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, stocks, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of cloths and other stock for manufacturing clothing of all kinds.

The sale will commence in the Bowery, which stock will be sold first, and immediately after the Chatham-st. stock will be sold. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

THE CROTON LAKE ICE COMPANY'S LANDS, POND, ICE-HOUSES, &c.—On the Harlem Railroad, at Hinckley Pond, in Putnam County, will be sold at auction, under a Judgment in Partition, to the highest bidder, on the 21st day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Towner's Station, in said County.

WEST FLUSHING.—The Auction Sale of Cottage Lots in this village is adjourned, in consequence of the weather, till TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of next week, the 10th and 11th of October. The tickets already given out will answer.

BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, N. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, *enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease,* may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

E. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 220 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT—Removes pains of every description as certain as it is used. Also, Coughs, Colds, and weaknesses with male or female, no matter from what cause. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. Fulton and William-sts.; T. HOPE & CO., Chambers and Hudson; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 253 Greenwich-st., from 25 to 50c. each. The larger size are much the cheapest. Sold also by druggists generally throughout the City and country. This is by far the cheapest and most beautiful article now before the people.

MEDICAL CHARM, a certain cure for horses, $1 each.

MADAME H. GIAVELLI—Respectfully announces the opening of her Classes for Instruction in Dancing, on the 4th of October, at her extensive rooms, No. 336 4th-st., corner of Broadway. Days of tuition for young masters and misses, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS; family practising classes for ladies and gentlemen, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; semi-monthly afternoon soirees for children. Application to be made on and after Monday, Sept. 25, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.

JOHN B. DODD, No. 166 4th-av., below 13th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. 191 4th-av., near 11th st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. *The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next,* and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 15th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

G. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st October on the 8 per cent Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers are little prepared to hear and will doubtlessly be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction, equal to about 30 per cent., is to be made on their gas bills by the adoption of the new system of Gas Economies, invented by J. FIRMIN of No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., whose success at the largest establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results—securing the most perfect light at smallest cost.

At the *New-York Daily Times*, where the Gas Regulator had been in operation and where the gas-burners were of the best and most economical kind,—where no one had suspected waste of gas, FIRMIN'S system *has reduced the consumption from 1,900 cubic feet, the average nightly quantity consumed, in July and August, to 1,260 cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September—giving a better light at that.* (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms, and Press-room.)

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected. Indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

At another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent, equal to about $3,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 30 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a cleaner and better light in every respect.

By FIRMIN'S system, any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly influencing any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burners, meters, &c., have failed.

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas; no *lights going out through the under-supply of defective regulators; no flickering, sight-destroying lights;* perfection is the thing sought—perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it.

J. FIRMIN, No. 214 3d-av.,
between 19th and 20th-sts.

J. F. desires that it may be distinctly understood that he has now no connection whatever with any gas regulator company, gas fitter, patent gas burner men, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all those have failed. Certificates from the New-York Daily Times Compositors' Rooms.

Our gas lights on the Compositors' Floor operate entirely to our satisfaction. There are no complaints among the workmen of deficiency of light. M. F. GALE.

Aug. 28, 1854.

The gas lights around the presses, the engines, and about the Press Room generally, were so bad, flickering and unsteady that it was quite painful to work by them; indeed the effect would have been utterly destructive to the sight of the workmen, if the cause—this unsteady light—had been continued.

Firmin's system has removed the difficulty—the lights are now just as they should be—uniformly sufficient, steady and pleasant, they are equal to our wants, better and stronger than they were before the change.

Aug. 28, 1854. WM. P. CLAWSON.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given on all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.

GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Prolongations and the Great Seal, are procured, Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted, Assignments and Licenses prepared, stamped and registered in London.

FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.

Specifications, the most important part of an application, especially in Europe, where the Patent is taken without official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employés, as is the practice in some establishments.

In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time, a majority of all the Patents, both in numbers and importance, emanating from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners, while, as an evidence of their legal strength and validity, not one has failed of being sustained when before the Court. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLERS', Nos. 260 and 432 Greenwich-st.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.—Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts, if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD Co., No. 49 Wall st., Oct. 2, 1854.

CALL FOR THE NINTH INSTALMENT.—A further installment of ten per cent. upon the increased capital stock of this Company has been called for, payable at the Phenix Bank, of the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October instant. By order of the Board.

WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the
Union Bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rates of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PACIFIC BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY the 10th inst., from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	E. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gozaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. S. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	M. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. E. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Ghell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel J. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM Y. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	F. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	F. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., Oct. 3, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 4, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

apl/24-lawly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s15 '52-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the FRANKLIN BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank), must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s15 '52-lawlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,

s15 '52-lawlyF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1851.—THE CAMDEN BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 351 3d-av., one door above 21st-st.—Deposits made in this bank to the 19th October, will draw interest from the 1st day of October.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. a year on all sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on sums over that amount. The location of this bank renders it particularly desirable for persons residing in the upper part of the City, and being open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., it affords great facilities to those who wish to deposit or draw money. WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.

HORACE LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of October will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent., on all sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 7th day of October next, will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS .... $9 to $45

GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS	13 to 30
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	13 to 30
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	13 to 40
GOLD CHASED & PLAIN VEST CHAINS	13 to 30
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	17 to 40
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS	17 to 35
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	18 to 30
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	24 to 36
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	27 to 70

And all other styles for sale at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry:

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$22
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	18 to 30
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper, Duplex and Lever WATCHES, some in Hunting Cases, splendid timekeepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine Chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid JURGENSEN WATCHES, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

CHINA WARE.—100 dozen White French CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, 10s. per doz. 150 doz. French China DINING PLATES, 10s. per doz. COVER DISHES, TUREENS, TEA-POTS, &c., equally cheap. Best Gold-band French TEA SETS, 56 pieces for only $8. FINGER GLASSES, 10s. per doz. Elegant French Glass VASES, at half the usual price. 1,000 doz. White China Cups and Saucers, 6s. doz. 500 doz. White China PLATES to match, at 6s. doz. No mistake in getting bargains of China and Glass at No. 513 Broadway. [illegible] KERR.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express .... 9 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 11.30 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER,

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packets to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland; First—6 A. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—9.30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M. Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M. Mail Train from west side of the river for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—9.30 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. *Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.* E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton), at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (way train,) at 6:25 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:40 A. M.; 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1854, this Company will run special trains to the State Fair, held at Hamilton-square, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Trains will run as follows: leave City Hall station, New-York, at 7, 8, 9:15, 10:15, and 11:15 A. M., 1:15, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, and 6:15 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 5:30, 6:40, 7:35, 8:30, 9:45, A. M., 12:45, 2:30, 3:30, 4:45, 6, 7, 8, and 9:15 P. M. Leave station at 30th-st., corner of 4th-av. for Fair Grounds only at 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN D. ELLIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1854, this Company will run Special Trains to the "State Fair" held at "Hamilton-square" on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave City Hall Station, New-York, at 7, 8, 9.15, 10.15, and 11.15 A. M., 1.15, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5, 5.30, and 6.15 P. M. RETURNING—Leave William's Bridge at 5.30, 6.40, 7.35, 8.30, 9.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.45, 6, 7, 8, and 9.15 P. M.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4½ and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 25 in 7; $3 75 in 4½, and $3 in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2, stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $18) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 5 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11½ A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning next morning from Norwich at 6 A. M., and 10½ A. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$20,000.—ATTENTION ALL.—Purchasers of Pianos are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we are now offering our extensive assortment of Pianos at prices hitherto unknown in this country. Every instrument is fully warranted to stand the test of any climate. Pianos worth $500 are now offered for $350; those worth $400 for $300; $350 Pianos for $280 each, and $300 for $250, &c. 20 Pianos, of different sizes, new and second-hand, to let. Also, an assortment of Triple-stringed Celestial Pianos always on hand, by ELY & MUNGER,
Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 381 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS, &c.—The stock of NUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Warerooms of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 286 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal 6½ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $30 to $125, fully warranted; by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for redundant of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7¼ octave is ready for exhibition.

A VERY RARE BARGAIN.—A beautiful 7-octave $310 rosewood piano-forte will be sold for $225, as the owner is going to Europe. It has a splendid tone, round corners, and perfect every way. It is not 4 months old, been used but little, fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 335 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depot, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.

SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee,
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1854.—Mr. SILAS C. HERRING—Sir: We deem it a duty to hand you a certificate of the fact that our books, papers, &c., were preserved in one of Herring's Patent Safes in the great fire on the 5th instant, on Magazine and Tchoupitoulas-streets. The Safe was exposed to the most intense heat for several hours, and when opened, its contents, consisting of books, papers, &c., were found to be as perfect as when put in.

Yours, respectfully,
J. M. SAVAGE & CO.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the above Safes, secured against burglars by Herring's Powder-Proof Locks, (patented by Hall,) which was awarded a medal at the World's Fair, London, and the only American Powder-Proof Lock that was awarded a medal at that Fair, and of which I am sole proprietor and patentee, by purchase. S. C. HERRING,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.

WINDMILL.—Just what the civilized world have looked for for many centuries. HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 29, New-York, Oct. 3 to 6, New-Haven, Oct. 10 to 13.

HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodation for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Sept. 30 1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20 1854
Saturday, Oct. 14 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4 1854
Saturday, Oct. 28 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18 1854
Saturday, Nov. 11 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1 1854
Saturday, Nov. 25 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15 1854
Saturday, Dec. 9 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29 1854
Saturday, Dec. 23 1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13 1854
	Wednesday, Dec. 27 1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison,	leaves	New-York,	Wednesday, Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Nov. 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 12th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda	$35
Passage money to St. Thomas	70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Ed. Cavendy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon, to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atalanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES—No. 251 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them, at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 383 and 385 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of ever description, suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City.

P. S.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

THE UNION POWER COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES—No. 23 Broadway, New-York, are now manufacturing fourteen sizes GWYNNE'S PUMP, and fifteen sizes GWYNNE'S PUMPING ENGINE, (Pump and Steam Engine combined.) For EVERY SITUATION requiring Pumps or Fire Engines, they are peerless in efficiency and permanency. Prices, $30 up to $5,500—one-third of the expense of other apparatus producing equal results.

Guaranteed for 20 years at 5 per cent. per annum on cost. Send for a list of persons who have them in use.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 345 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE. No infringement on any other patent.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, &c.

Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. L. Magagnos and George W. Seavy, under the style and firm of T. L. MAGAGNOS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be settled by T. L. MAGAGNOS, who will continue the business of publishing at No. 16 Beekman-st., and on his own account. T. L. MAGAGNOS.
OCT. 2, 1854. GEO. W. SEAVY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the firm of GRANT & HOUSE, consisting of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved. CHARLES E. GRANT is authorized to receive and receipt in liquidation of the debts due the said firm.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

CHARLES E. GRANT,
ORLOE HOUSE.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of [illegible] where they [illegible].

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in the City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of November, 1854.

THIRD—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

FOURTH—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A between the northerly side of 86th street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

FIFTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
GEORGE E. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the Fifth Avenue, to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and,

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS, } Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—FRANCIS VOSE, CHARLES L. PERKINS and JOHN B. KETTELL, against E. F. BISHOP, WILLIAM D. BISHOP, J. W. STEWART and LEVI BLOSSOM.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixty thousand two hundred dollars and sixty nine cents, with interest from the 6th day of Sept., 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 9, 1854.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and of this Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 29th day of Sept., 1854.—Dated Sept. 29, 1854.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—HENRY LONG and EVERT D. LONG against JOHN B. WELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To JOHN B. WELD, Defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City of New-York, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 Nassau-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 25, 1854.

J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF BURLINGTON against NELSON J. ELLIOTT and RAY BOYNTON.—23 drafts accepted by defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To NELSON J. ELLIOTT and RAY BOYNTON: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 197 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 21st day of August, 1854, that being the average date of the maturity of the drafts in suit, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June [illegible], 1854. VAN BUREN & ROBINSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York—ALONZO BATEMAN against AMANDA J. BATEMAN.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To AMANDA J. BATEMAN, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 13th day of September, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 13, 1854.

JAMES C. HAYS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON,
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 27, 1854.

SOPHRONIA TREADWELL,
RALPH C. EVLETH, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE THURSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of ELLEN THURSTON, No. 129 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1854.

THOMAS FENTON,
ROBERT FENTON, } Executors.
ELLEN THURSTON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1854.

FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DOMINE JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at their place of business, No. 3 Washington Market, Vesey-st. side, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, June 8, 1854. JOHN COMBS,
JOHN NIX.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH BEESLEY, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of JOSEPH O. DORR, No. 259 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1854.

JOSEPH O. DORR, Administrator.
PHEBE ANN BEESLEY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Albany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GIBSON, late of the City of Albany, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 147 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated Albany, May 30, 1854. ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN,
Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1854. A. B. BELKNAP,
Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 289 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE,
FRANCIS O'BRIEN. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of September, 1854.

JOHN W. HAMERSLY,
Administrator.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York State Agricultural Fair.

THIRD DAY.

The weather yesterday morning proving highly propitious, the attendance on the grounds allotted to the use of the Agricultural Society was much larger than on either of the two previous days. From the opening of the Exhibition, crowds continued to pour in by every means of conveyance, and fresh spirit appeared to be infused among exhibitors and spectators; many of the former coming in at the eleventh hour, and entering their horses and other articles for competition.

Every railroad car and stage which arrived during the forenoon was filled to its utmost capacity, and many persons were deterred, if not actually prevented by the difficulty of obtaining seats or standing room.

The exhibition of Horses commenced about 10 o'clock. The first class paraded in the large or upper ring, were single-harness or saddle horses for all work, of which about twenty were entered, of such varieties of excellence that it would be a difficult and invidious class before the competent judges have made any award to particularize any. Matched trotting horses were then shown, and afforded considerable sport and excitement by their performances. The most conspicuous of those contending for prizes were a pair of switched tailed bright bay mares, entered by Mr. E. G. Dewey, bay geldings belonging to Mr. Whitlock, of Westchester County, and a bay and brown belonging to Mr. Lewis G. Morris. These appeared to be pretty equally matched in speed; but the excitement was principally created by a pair of old stagers, the property of Mr. Brown of Westchester, entering the list and going ahead of all their more youthful competitors in gallant and steady style; the shouts of the spectators, who were not slow to appreciate the fun, never inducing them for one instant to break in their paces. One of these was a grey horse formerly well known as a trotter and rejoicing in the name of Beppo, now aged 16, and the other a bay horse of equal merit, apparently, and aged 23. The bay being a little sprung forward, was incompetent, according to the rules (requiring perfect soundness) to contend for the prize; but all awarded them the palm of speed. Beppo, matched with a young grey, subsequently figured among the teams of carriage horses; amongst which, the most striking turn-out, was a team of four dark carriage horses. The wheelers were each about sixteen hands 3 inches in height matched to a shade in color and marks, and each exhibiting the same fine points of strength and power in limbs, chest and shoulders. The weight of these pair was, we were informed, upwards of thirteen hundred pounds each. The same observations will apply to the leaders, except as to size, the latter being under sixteen hands, and as such entered in a different class. Among the others were a very pretty pair of bright bays of small size, not exceeding fifteen hands two inches, entered by Mr. Horace Brooks, of New-York City. Some of the teams were cross-matches,—as a brown and grey, a black and a brown—and there were some doubts as to their admissibility, but we understood the Judges did not reject them, but would take the question of similitude in colors, &c., into consideration to one point of merit.

A numerous show of single-harness, saddle and geldings in harness followed, but we did not observe any as displaying extraordinary speed.

Blood stallions, mares and foals were exhibited in the lower ring, and here Mr. Morris's imported English stallion, Monarch, now aged 20 years, appeared in full beauty, spirit and vigor, most of the spectators admiring him and terming him a colt. Mr. De Mott's Trustee, chesnut, also imported from England, and now aged 25, was also to be seen in good condition, and Mr. Burnham's chesnut mare, Molly Stark, with some of his numerous progeny, consisting of a chesnut colt, aged 4 years, by Tornado, a beautiful animal; a 2 year old, and a yearling foal.

Of the younger stallions, from other States and Canada, the one which excited our greatest admiration was Young Liverpool, a beautiful four-year old bay, bred by Truman Derrick, of Canada. This appeared to be "a worthy scion of a noble stock," the sire being Leopard got by Liverpool out of Sneaker by Camel, (the sire of Touchstone in 1834, and Launcelot in 1840, both winners of the great St Ledger stakes at Doncaster, England.) Queen, the dam of Young Liverpool, was also thorough-bred, being got by Monmouth Eclipse, out of dam by Dureck. Mr. Derrick had also two first rate trotting stallions on exhibition—Young Norman, four years old, and Young Bashaw, three years old—each combining all the points requisite for speed, strength and endurance.

A fine gray stallion was exhibited by Mr. Harrington, of Bennington, Vt., which was sired by Hamiltonian, a celebrated Vermont horse, dam sired by Comet, Comet by Bishop Hamiltonian, Bishop Hamiltonian by imported Messenger—making Mr. Harrington's horse two crosses from Hamiltonian, and only three from "Messenger," and half-brother to Hero, Mountain Maid, and other eastern-bred trotters of celebrity.

A team of three splendid Dray Horses, of dark bay color, and of enormous size, belonging to Adams & Co.'s Express, and brought here from Boston, were much noticed for their gigantic and symmetrical proportions, as well as for their extreme docility, obeying the directions of the driver without any control by whip or rein.

In one of the lower rings an extensive show of mules took place, some of which must have exceeded 15 hands in height, and were strong, powerful animals, driven in teams of eight, six and four. There were but few as we understood that were raised in this State, the principal supply being from New-Jersey. Mr. G. S. Bishop and son, of Jersey city, had a pair of very smart fancy ones well trained and in fine condition.

CATTLE.

Besides the cattle specified in the report in the Daily Times of yesterday, there were several deserving of notice. Among the horned cattle the competition in Durham and Devon breeds seems to be very brisk. Messrs. Hungerford, Brodie & Co., of Adams, Jefferson County, exhibit some fine specimens of imported Short-horned Durhams, and some calves bred from imported stock. They have also a splendid 3 year old Ayrshire Bull "Kelburn," in the exhibition—who boasts as long a pedigree as any chieftain in his native shire and seems to be destined to transfer the glories of his race to these climes, if we may judge from his progeny already raised by his owners. "Robin Hood" is a fine 5 year old Bull, of the Short-horned breed, raised here by Messrs. Hungerford, Brodie & Co. "Lady Ayr," "Cherry Blossom," and "Lady Newman," are fine imported heifers of the same breed, rising 2 years old. The other exhibitors in this line are Mr. Becar, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Kelly. W. P. & C. S. Wainwright have some fine specimens of the Devonshire breed.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

In this department are some fine specimens of Leicestershire long-wooled Sheep, imported, and lambs bred from them in this country.

Of the Swine the Yorkshire breed attracted principal attention.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Among the many ingenious implements, besides those already noticed, was a graduating valve tuyere, for regulating the blast of air from a smith's bellows, and keeping a continuous and regular draft of any force required upon the furnace. It was exhibited by Messrs. Storms & Co. of this City.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In this department we observed the Mexican Phosphatic Guano, which attracted much notice. We are glad to see Agriculturists turning their attention to Phosphates as fertilizers, and appreciating their superiority over Ammonia.

The various Committees we understand had decreed the awards and were all prepared to report, and their decisions will be announced this day after the delivering of the Oration.

PLOWING AND SPADING MATCH AT MOTT HAVEN.

The usual Plowing Match took place yesterday, on the farm of Col. L. G. Morris, at Mott Haven. The judges, various competitors, and a large number of interested observers were punctually on the ground at the hour specified. The place chosen for the match was admirable for the purpose—an open meadow of eight acres with gravelly soil, light sod, and a slightly undulating surface.

The following entries were made:

G. G. Sheldon, Cayuga County	Oxen.
Daniel Westfall, Wayne County	Horses.
William Batty, Monroe County	Horses.
Benjamin Fowler, Dutchess County	Horses.
A. M. Clark, Cayuga County	Oxen.
Harris Purdee, Morrisania	Horses.
John Rae, Monroe County	Horses.
Joseph Swandl, New-Jersey	Horses.
Newell French, Michigan	—

Some who had entered their names did not appear.

The ground was first staked off into sections of one-quarter acre each. These sections were numbered and lots drawn for choice. The rules of the match required a furrow 11 inches wide, 6 inches deep, the furrow in all cases to be lapped, and accorded each competitor two horses. There were five Premiums to be awarded, of $10, $8, $6, $4, $2; each to plow his allotted portion. The teams started together.

Everything passed off satisfactorily, and the specimens of plowing were pronounced, in the aggregate, if anything a gradual improvement on previous years. There were a variety of plows used. The execution of the Michigan-built plow drew the largest share of attention.

Subjoined we give the order in which the prizes were awarded. The time varied from 57 to 90 minutes:

1st prize, $10, to	Newell French.
2d prize, $8, to	G. S. Sheldon.
3d prize, $6, to	O. B. Westfall.
4th prize, $4, to	Morris & Purdy.
5th prize, $2, to	Wm Batty.

SPADING MATCH.

A Spading Match came off at the same time with the Plowing Match. It excited no little interest and merriment. The following persons entered:

Daniel Norton, Morrisania, Irish, aged 21 years.
Michael Skivington, Morrisania, Irish, aged 22 years.
John Bass, Morrisania, German, aged 20 years.
John White, Morrisania, English, aged 28 years.
William McCoy, West Farms, Irish, aged 35 years.
Joseph Fitzgerald, Morrisania, German, aged 27 years.

The space to be spaded was 20 feet by 10 feet wide, and to be spaded 10 inches deep, the work to be accomplished within an hour and like Spring work. There were three premiums to be given—a silver cup, $10; do., $8; medal, $4. The competitors worked like good fellows and amid repeated plaudidits. The time varied from 42 to 51 minutes. The first prize was awarded to John Bass.

The Historical Society's Anniversary.

The New-York Historical Society, as we have announced on previous occasions, proposes to signalize the arrival of its semi-centennial birthday by suitable public ceremonies. In the year 1804 the Society was established, modestly. Within the fifty years which have elapsed since the date of foundation, the body has grown and strengthened. It is now, though not wealthy, highly influential and fairly popular. There is an excellent Library, comprising the choicest treasures of the language, relating in great part to the history of this country, and consisting to a considerable extent of manuscripts which have never yet seen the light, in print. When the Society comes into possession of its new fire-proof premises, it is to be hoped that measures may be taken to spread the richest of these contributions before the public, in the Volumes of Transactions, the issues of which are now much restricted by the limited funds of the Society and by the want of general interest in subjects which must be popularized in order to become sufficiently attractive. There is only one obstacle now in the way of a more general appreciation of the merits of the Society's collections, and the objection is a noticeable feature in the Astor Library as well. The premises are opened to the public at hours when the diligent student cannot avail himself of the advantages they afford, unless he is a man of such leisure as to be able to give the day instead of the evening to the prosecution of his inquiries.

The project of a new edifice for the Society's use is just now lagging; nothing having been done for some time in reference to the subscriptions. The deficit in money, however, will probably be made up in a few months; particularly if, as is hinted, each member of the Committee having the subject in charge, pledges himself to raise a specified sum, say $700 or $800. We notice that Mr Maunsell B. Field, one of the Secretaries of the Society, has sailed for Europe. Mr. Beekman, another of the Secretaries, is also abroad, and purposes remaining for two years. Hon. George Bancroft has consented to deliver the oration at the coming anniversary. His subject is not yet announced, but will probably be historical. The list for the Society's Dinner is filling up, at $10 per ticket. It is in charge of Col. Warner, at the Merchant Clerks' Savings Bank, Broadway, near Spring-street. Letters of invitation to invited guests have been forwarded to some thirty or thirty-five gentlemen in Europe and this country, whose presence is desired. No place has been selected for the dinner or the delivery of the oration.

"Eistedd Fod"—Welsh Celebration.

We understand that Welchmen and descendants of Welchmen resident in the United States, have in contemplation the constitution of a National Literary Congress for the encouragement of literary composition in the Welsh and English languages. The "Eistedd Fod," as such a Congress is termed in Wales, is an institution of great antiquity, and has ever received a wide-spread support from all classes of the Welch people. Many wealthy gentlemen of this City have agreed to give the forthcoming Eistedd Fod their patronage, and thirty Welch clergymen have given their names in its favor.

Sail-Boat Upset.

On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, a sail-boat containing three young men from Jersey City, named Cockein, Theilemann and Prince, was accidentally capsized in a sudden squall, off Governor's Island, while jibeing the main-boom, the main-sheet having become entangled. They were rescued from a watery grave by the humane exertions of a Mr. Doherty, from Red Hook, who deserves great praise, it blowing very hard at the time.

☞ An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 39 King street, on the body of D. W. Thomas, who was found dead in his bedroom. It appeared from the testimony elicited before the Coroner that he was of a very eccentric disposition, so much so that his manners were observed by those in the house. A *post mortem* examination was made by Drs. Griswold and Finnell, who gave it as their opinion that he had taken strychnine, which was the cause of death. A verdict was rendered of "suicide by strychnine."

☞ A young man named John Rudderford was arrested on the complaint of his employer, R. Daly of No. 91 West Twenty-ninth-street, who charged him with having collected, at different times, sundry small bills, amounting together to about $60, without accounting for the same. He was taken before Judge Stuart and fully committed for examination.

☞ John Starrs, who was run over by the Harlem Railroad cars on Wednesday last, died yesterday morning at the Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Hilton will hold an inquest to-day.

☞ D. Van Rensselaer, Esq., has been elected General of the Veterans of 1812, in place of the late Nicholas Haight.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Phrenology is the most useful of all modern discoveries; for while others enhance creature comforts mainly, this science teaches life and its laws, and unfolds human nature in all its aspects. Its fundamental doctrine is that each mental faculty is exercised by means of a portion of the brain, called its organ, the size and quality of which are proportionate to its power. Its proof is Universal Nature. All animals, as compared with all others, and all human beings, as contrasted with all others, and with all animals, furnish living demonstration that it is interwoven through all nature. Prof. Silliman bears the following testimony:

"Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what philosophy performs for the external world; it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present nature unveiled and in her true features."

Examinations daily, with chart and written descriptions of character, by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Fresco Decorations that are Warranted to Wash.—D'Orsay's Water Proof Fresco, for the interior decoration of private residences, churches, &c., which, from its durability and cheapness, must supersede all other modes of decorating, as it is entirely water proof, contains no oil or fatty substance, and is warranted to wash in the roughest manner without the least injury to the painting, under forfeiture of the contract. Mr. D'Orsay is prepared to exhibit work executed by him in the City, in the highest style of art, which cannot be excelled in drawing, coloring, and workmanship. For further particulars address J. Stanly D'Orsay, inventor of Water Proof Fresco, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Something New—Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—Samuel C. Jollie, No. 300 Broadway, has this aromatic medicine, so remarkably celebrated for the cure of colds, catarrh, bronchial affections, sore eyes, deafness and headache, and to clear the voice of public speakers and singers. It is one of those remedies that find universal approval. Such a success we are confident awaits it in this City. In fancy German boxes, price 25 cents.

(Advertisement.)

Declarations on File.—Upwards of 100 letters from ladies (now on file in the stores of E. Phalon, No. 317 Broadway and No. 197 Broadway) endorse his Paphian Lotion as the purest preparations for smoothing and beautifying the skin they have ever seen or heard of. For sale by all Druggists, General Perfumers, &c.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

Writing and Book-Keeping.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, this week, for a thorough course of instruction in the art of Penmanship and double-entry Book-keeping.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.—Deshler's Anti-Periodic Pills are superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by Stebbins, Morgan & Butler, No. 46 Cliff-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Germans.

On Wednesday evening, the German Independent Association of Williamsburg, held its first meeting. It met in Military Hall, in Ewen-street. Among other transactions, the meeting passed the following resolutions:

First, Never to vote for any person belonging either to the party of the Know-Nothings or the Temperance men, or for any man friendly to them.

Second, To render every assistance to such persons as may be desirous of getting out their Naturalization papers.

Third, That a Committee of ten members be elected to carry out the object of the last resolution.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Centreville and Union Courses, L. I.

Two matches were announced to take place yesterday. One on the Centreville Course, between *Ed. Eddy* and *Highland Maid*, for $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, which was handily won by *Eddy* in three strait heats. The mare was sadly out of condition, her knees being very much swollen. The betting previous to the start was 100 to 30 on *Eddy*, and the time made was poor.

The other match took place on the Union Course immediately after the conclusion of the trot on the Centreville. It was between *Flora Temple* and *Mac*. *Flora*, who was the favorite in the betting, won the race, beating *Mac* with perfect ease.

The following is a summary:

Centreville Course, L. I., Oct. 5.
Match $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. Woodruff names gr. g. *Ed. Eddy*	1	1	1
F. J. Nodine names br. m. *Highland Maid*	2	2	2
Time	2:34½,	2:35½,	2:33.

SAME DAY.
Union Course, L. I.—Match $2,000; mile heats—best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff names b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	1
H. Jones names br. g. *Mac*	2	2	2
Time	2:31½,	2:32,	2:33.

BARNUM A BOY.

Another Chapter from P. T. Barnum's Autobiography.

While I was clerk in the store in Bethel, Connecticut, my father kept the village tavern. I usually slept with my younger brother, Eder; but when our house was filled with travelers, we were obliged to "sleep three in a bed," by taking in our honest Irish farmer, Edmund, as sleeping partner. After the store was closed at night, I frequently joined some of our village boys in a party at the house of their parents, and what with story-telling and various kinds of "child's play," a couple of hours would glide away, and at 11 o'clock at night, which was later than my parents permitted, I would slyly creep up stairs, and crawl into bed with the greatest caution, lest I should wake my brother, who would be sure to report my late hours to my parents.

My brother contrived all sorts of plans to catch me on my return home, but sleep would overtake him, and I would elude his vigilance. Sometimes he would pile trunks and chairs against the door, so that I could hardly open it without upsetting the barricade, and awakening him by the noise. I would generally manage, however, to open the door by degrees, and to get to bed without disturbing his slumbers.

One night I found the door fastened on the inside by a nail firmly driven over the latch. Determined that he should not out-wit me, I descended the stairs, found a short ladder which I ascended, and entered our bedroom window without being discovered.

These continual contrivances of my brother made me always suspicious of some trap on my return home, and I generally approached my dormitory with the greatest degree of caution. One night I returned as usual about 11 o'clock, and opening the door a few inches with great care, I run in my arm in order to discover any obstructions which might lie in wait for me. My hand soon touched a small cord which I found was attached to the door-latch by one end; where the other was fastened I could not imagine, and the *darkness would not enable me to discover*. I drew a *knife from my pocket*, and cutting the cord very cautiously, I opened the door and got into bed without discovery. On awaking the next morning I found the other end of the cord attached to my brother's *big toe!* This very ingenious contrivance he thought would wake him up, and it undoubtedly would have done so, but for my timely discovery. Another night he sat himself up in the middle of the bed and bolstered himself up with pillows, determined to keep awake until I returned. But sleep at last overcame him, and when I arrived and found him in that position, I snugged myself in cosily across the foot of the bed, and went to sleep. In the morning he found himself sitting bolt upright, just as he went to sleep the night before. Giving me a kick to wake me, he exclaimed:

"You worked it pretty well last night, but I'll catch you yet."

"You are welcome to do it if you can," I replied, "but you will have to get up early in the morning to catch a weasel asleep."

The next night he fastened a spur upon his naked heel and went to sleep, thinking that when I got into bed I should hit the spur, and perhaps rake my skin, the pain of which would cause me to cry out and thus awake him. I retired with my usual caution that night, and discovering no contrivance, I concluded my brother had abandoned the chase, and turning my back to him, I was soon wrapped in the arms of Morpheus.

It chanced that night that a number of tin pedlers and other travelers arrived at a late hour, and every bed being engaged, our Irish Edmund was obliged to sleep with us. Perceiving me stowed away on the back side of the bed, and my brother lying as usual plump in the middle, he quietly laid himself down on the front part of the bed, and went to sleep.

At about 2 o'clock I was awakened by a fearful noise. The full moon was streaming in at the window, making our bedroom as light as day.

"I'll tache ye to go to bed wid a spur on, ye little divil ye," exclaimed Edmund, as he held my brother high in the air, one hand grasping his neck and the other holding the offending leg with the spur on, just over my head.

"What is the matter, Edmund?" I exclaimed in surprise.

"Divil a thing is the matter except this brother of yours has run his spur into me groin a matter of three inches," replied the indignant Irishman, who was suffering under the smart of his wound.

"I did not mean it *for you*; I meant it for Taylor," whined out my brother, only half awake.

"Divil a care do I care who you meant it for, so that I got it," replied Edmund, at the same time giving my brother several slaps which made him yell like a young Indian.

Edmund then unbuckled the spur, and arranging us all in bed again, he turned to go to sleep, simply remarking to my brother, "The nixt time ye try to ride me for a horse, ye will find I am a *kicking* one, ye young varmint!"

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

New Inventions—Thermography.

This is the designation bestowed by M. Felix Abate on a method lately discovered by him for transferring figures and tracings, whether natural or artificial, to wood, calico and paper, directly from the objects themselves, provided these possess or are capable of being converted into plane surfaces.

This invention is an offshoot of the mode employed in Birmingham and Sheffield for transferring raised patterns, such as lace to metal, by means of pressure; a process since developed in many applications of great beauty both here and at Vienna, under the name of *nature-printing*; and which consists in taking impressions in lead, a soft alloy, gutta-percha, or other suitable material, from natural objects, a flower, feather, &c., by pressure; then obtaining metallic electro-plates from these impressions, and finally printing from these electro-engraved plates in the ordinary way.

But, instead of this transfer of the figure from the natural object, say a feather, to the soft metal, thence to an electro-copper plate, and at last to the paper, M. Abate proposes to print directly from the objects themselves; and has exhibited to the Society of Arts some imitations of veneer and of inlaid work taken on sheets of wood, calico and paper, and which he states were procured by the following process. The sheet of veneer or inlaying to be copied is to be exposed for a few minutes to the vapor of hydrochloric acid—the inventor names also sulphuric acid vapors, but this must be a mistake, this acid not emitting fumes at common temperatures; or it is to be damped with either of these acids diluted, and the excess of moisture carefully wiped off. The sheet of veneer is then laid upon one of calico or paper, and an impression struck off by a common printing-press; this impression remains invisible until, as with many of the sympathetic inks, it is exposed to the action of heat, which is to be applied immediately after the sheet is printed off, when a perfect impression of all the marks, figures, and convoluted lines of the veneer is instantaneously produced. This may be repeated for an almost indefinite number of times, wetting the veneer occasionally with the dilute acid, without the impression growing fainter. The designs thus produced all exhibit a general wood-like tint, most natural when oak, walnut, maple, and the light-colored woods have been employed; the darker woods, as mahogany, rosewood, &c., may be printed on cloth or paper, dyed or stained to a light shade of the ground color of the particular wood.

These impressions show an inversion of tints in reference to the original wood—the light parts being dark, and *vice versa*; but this does not interfere with the general effect. Should, however, a true image be desired, the inventor damps the wood-surface with a solution of ammonia, and then prints on the cloth or paper previously wetted with the dilute acid, and exposes to strong heat as before, when, he states, the effect will be a true representation of the wood.

This process is a very simple one, but as yet evidently limited in its application; although the inventor, with the harmless enthusiasm of his class, sings a loud pæan over the benefits hereafter to be derived from this process by the natural sciences. We think, however, with him that this process will be useful in a decoration, since it obviously affords us the means of multiplying, at very little cost, accurate copies of rare and costly woods, marquetrie, mosaic, and inlaid work generally, the which may be used for paper hangings, as wainscoting and panelling; or, if well varnished with hard varnish, serve for many descriptions of "occasional furniture," toys, and boxes of various kinds, for which purpose choice veneers are now employed; and thus furnishing a great variety of cheap and tasteful things at a cost within the reach of people of limited means.

M. Abate also describes another process he calls *metallography*, or printing on metallic surfaces from engraved wood blocks. In this process the block is damped with a solution of such salts as are decomposed by contact with certain salts. As, for instance, the salts of copper, antimony, &c., applied to the block and printed on zinc and tin; or of hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, on copper, brass and silver; salts which deposit either an adherent metallic pellicle, a film of colored metallic oxide, or stain the metal by the formation of a sulphuret, thus producing the figure cut on the block as in ordinary printing.—*London Critic*.

Artificial Propagation of Salmon.

On this interesting experiment, the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland say in their report just issued: "We feel convinced that it may produce many valuable results if properly and judiciously carried out; but, doubtless, in its infancy some failure in substantial advantages may be anticipated, which should not, however, discourage those who adopt it from persevering until they arrive at a practical knowledge of the modes of proper application and management by which it may become available for increasing the value of salmon fisheries. It occurred to us that a great desideratum connected with this question would be ascertaining, if possible, whether, after the young fish had been produced, they might not be kept within the control of the person whose skill and industry would entitle him to the advantages which might be derived; and as the natural habits of the salmon require migration to the sea to become valuable for the use of man, involving the uncertainty of returning to his rightful owner, who reared him in the element alone suited to his infant state, the Inspecting Commissioners, having obtained the sanction and cooperation of the Board with whom they associated, had prepared at Kingstown a place suitable for this experiment. This may be termed a 'sea pond,' two hundred feet long by about fifty feet wide; at low water, its depth is about six feet; a rise of six or seven feet occurs at every tide, flowing in through a grating placed across the entrance, to confine the fish within. We took fry from the fresh waters of the Liffey and Bray Rivers, at the proper age and migratory state, and have transferred them to this pond, where they can now be seen daily. They are watched by many persons anxious for the result of this experiment, and appear to be thriving well, and have increased considerably in size. Very small fish pass in through the grating from the harbor, and the young salmon are seen feeding upon them. If this experiment should succeed in demonstrating that salmon may be thus successfully kept under control until they attain to a size rendering them valuable in an edible point of view, innumerable inclosures may be made around the coast, varying in extent, according to circumstances, and by these means the artificial production of salmon may become of vast importance."

To get Castings of Malleable Iron.

Mr. R. A. Brooman, of London, has taken the patent for this invention, which consists of an improved method of preparing wrought-iron, so that it may be capable of being poured or cast into moulds for the production of malleable castings, or articles which shall have all the strength and qualities due to wrought-iron. The invention is designed chiefly for the manufacture of railway wheels; but it is equally applicable to the production of other articles. Scrap or wrought-iron may be employed, or bars or plates cut into small pieces, and it must be melted into crucibles such as are used for melting blister steel. To a charge suitable in amount to the crucible one-half of one per cent. of charcoal by weight, one per cent. of manganese and one of sal ammonia is added. The whole is covered from the atmosphere, and melted in a temperature of about 1,500° Fahrenheit, which temperature is maintained for three hours. The metal is then poured into moulds. Other carbonaceous matter may be substituted for charcoal. The iron thus cast will, it is stated, be malleable, so as to be capable of being treated under the hammer in the forge and formed into other shapes, and thus also part of the iron may be shaped in moulds and part completed by forging, so as to produce intricate shapes and ornamental work.

For Renewing the Teeth of Files.

In our Crystal Palace are shown several patented modes of renewing old files. Here is a method patented by E. Gilbert of London: The teeth are renewed by a corrosive agent applied to the surface of the file. The files are first cleaned from any superabundance of greasy matter, and then placed in a rack inside a bath composed as follows: With one pound of unslacked lime mix two pounds of potash in one gallon of water, stir the whole intimately together, allow it to remain till three fourths the liquid has passed off by evaporation, draw off the remaining quarter of a gallon of liquor, and allow it to cool. In this liquor the files are to remain four hours and are then to be removed and brushed, cleaned in clean water and made quite free from grease, and then immersed in a vertical position in a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid, diluted with two parts of water. The biting action of the acid attacks the whole surface of the files immersed; the continued effect of which is to deepen the several cavities between the cutting points of the teeth, which become as sharp as they were originally. The files must be immersed for from three to six hours or upward, according to the fineness of the files and the strength of the liquid. The files must be withdrawn and brushed from the oxide formed five or six times during the process. The patentee states that the process is at once comparatively inexpensive and removes so little metal that it may be repeated three or four times on the same file, and thus it will render it advantageous to wear files much less than usual before renewing.

Colors from Tar.

Among the products of the destructive distillation of organic matters, a substance of a fine indigo-blue color, and possessing, like indigo, the property of assuming, when rubbed, a coppery metallic lustre, was discovered many years since by Baron Von Reichenbach, and named by him *Pittacal*. Since then Dr. Anderson has isolated from bone-oil an orange-colored substance; and lately Mr C. G. Williams has described two other coloring matters, which he has respectively named *Vertidine* and *Carmidine*, as existing in the oil obtained by distilling the bituminous shale found in Dorsetshire. No application to practical art has yet been made of these discoveries.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 2, by Rev. W. C. Smith, William H. Williams, of Belleville, N. J., to Julia A. Freeland, of Newark, N. J.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. John T. M. Davie, of Flatlands, L. I., Mr. George W. Morgan to Miss Jane E. M. Davis, both of New-York City.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. L. Ambler, J. B. Morton (City Missionary) to Mrs. Hannah Blauvelt, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Smith Pyne, of Washington, D. C., Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., to Mary H. Bolton, daughter of the late Henry Lynch.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Bloomer A. Hart, Madison Cannon of the City of New-York, to Mary H., daughter of Hewlett Burris, Esq., of Manhasset, L. I.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 4, in the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Robert G. Walker, Saml. Harvey Jones of New-Hamburg, Dutchess Co., to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of Wm. T. J. Sankey, of Brooklyn.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, by Rev. D. M. Seward, John Olmsted, Esq., and Miss Lucy A. Flagg, all of Yonkers.

At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Mr. William C. Howe, editor of the *Hudson River Chronicle*, to Miss Elizabeth K., daughter of Stephen Marshall, all of Sing Sing.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 5, of consumption, Henry Nelson, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, and the sailmakers in general, and also the members of Southwark Engine Co., No. 38, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Oak-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Louisiana and Tennessee papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, Osborn Curtis Smith, son of Geo. G. Smith, of this City, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of Chas. M. Leupp & Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. James B. Kissam, No. 78 12th st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, suddenly, of croup, Almira M., daughter of Wm. R. and Mary Matilda Stewart, aged 2 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 West 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 4, after a short and painful illness, Sarah Cuthbert Halsey, in the 23d year of her age, wife of Truman Hart, and daughter of the late B. W. Halsey, M. D.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, James L. Morgan and Charles A. Saunders, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 3d-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Services at St. Stephen's Church.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 5, Arthur Rayner, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 98 Amity-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, Henry, son of John and Mary Saunders, aged 1 year, 7 months and 11 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, of marasmus, Caroline Cook, youngest daughter of David and Julia A. Barker, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from Nevins-st., 4th house south of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

At Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, Lucy S., wife of Rev. Bancroft Fowler, aged 80, mother of Dr. William F. Holcomb, of New-York City.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

At Somers, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at his residence, Ebenezer Frost, in the 79th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 5.

$1,000 City 5s, '58	98	30 Del & Hud Ca'l Co s3	117
1,000 Harlem 1st Mt. Bs.	83½	10 U. S. Trust Co. s3	100½
1,000 Erie Cvt. Bs. '62 c	74	12 Penn. Coal Co.	100
14,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds	68¾	20 Mich. Central R. R.	88½
4,000 do b3	68¾	15 Norwich & Wor. R. R.	45
4,000 do s10	68¾	6 Erie Railroad	44½
1,000 do s10	68	200 do b90	45
2,500 do	68½	100 do opg	44¾
3,000 St. H & S. R. Bs s3	89½	150 do s15	44¾
10 Hanover Bank	90	100 Harlem Railroad b60	33¼
10 North River Bank	100	150 Reading Railroad s3	76¼
50 Canton Company s3	20	600 do s3	76
150 do s3	20½	100 do b3	76
250 Cumb'd Coal Co. s3	30½	100 do c	76
100 do s60	30½	300 do b3	75¾
150 N. Y. Central R. R. b60	91¾	300 do s60	75½
11 do c	91¾	15 Hudson R. Railroad	45½
50 do b3	91½	25 do	45
123 do s3	91¾	10 Little Miami R. R.	98
50 do s60	91	30 Chi. & R. Island R. R.	74½
50 do s25	91½	450 Gold Hill Mine s3	2½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	68½	100 Erie Railroad opg	44½
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	88	100 do s60	44
50 Canton Company	20	10 do	44¾
100 do	20½	50 do s15	44¾
100 do b60	20½	150 do	44¾
200 Nic. Transit Co. b3	22	300 do b60	45
150 do s3	22½	100 do	44¾
50 do s3	22½	100 Reading Railroad	75¾
200 do b60	23	100 do s60	74¾
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co. b60	30½	200 do	75
100 do b3	30½	100	74½
22 Little Miami R. R.	98	100 do s60	74½
100 Harlem Railroad b60	33	300 do s30	74½
100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	45		

Thursday, Oct. 5—P. M.

The Stock transactions to-day, were again quite limited, and lower rates were submitted to in several descriptions pressed on the market. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Road fell to 68 ₩ cent., and the shares of the Reading to 74½. The latter opened at 76 and were fairly supported at the early Board, but gave way this afternoon. We learn that the large Dry Goods house that failed in Philadelphia yesterday, had a considerable lot of the Stock, which was thrown on the market. This may be mere rumor, however, though the failure undoubtedly had its influence on the Philadelphia Stock Board. New-York Central shares fell off to 91 ₩ cent. Hudson River to 45 ₩ cent. Erie ruled rather firm at 44½@44¾. The market at the Second Board closed steady. The continued absence of the two steamers, the *Arctic* and *Canada*,—the former now in her sixteenth day—creates a pause in stock and exchange dealings, while a gradual tightening of the Bank discounts, which has been quite perceptible to borrowers for a day or two, is discouraging to speculation. The Stock Brokers are not large borrowers at Bank, at present, owing to the limited employment which they have for money on account of their outside customers. The mercantile dealers require aid; and, as far as they have prime short paper to offer, they are reasonably accommodated. Trade is only moderate with the Drygoods people since the close of September. There was but little done to-day in Foreign Exchange or Gold for the Bremen steamer sailing on Saturday. First class bill drawers are asking 109¾@110 on London; 5.11¼ on Paris.

The Eighth Avenue Bank, a small Free Banking Institution, established on the west side of the town last year, has suspended payment. The circulation, by the last weekly average, was $97,686; the deposit line $72,238. The former is secured at the Bank Department by Stocks of the State or Federal Government, and by bond and mortgage. The latter will probably fall back on the Loans and Discounts, which last week amounted to $115,241. The Bank was not a member of the Clearing House, but made its exchanges through the Metropolitan Bank.

The Stonington Railroad is proving itself a model of financial management, under Mr. C. P. Williams, its cautious and practical President. Last year, the dividends were advanced from 5 to 7 ₩ cent. without taking from the Sinking Fund of the Company, which is rapidly extinguishing their Debt. For the financial year, ending 31st August, the gross earnings were $289,000; the repairs and operating expenses, $121,000, or 42 ₩ cent.; interest on the Debt, $29,000; and 7 ₩ cent. dividend on $1,500,000 Capital, $105,000. Leaving $17,000 applicable to the purchase of the Loans of the Company, and a Cash balance of $16,800. The whole purchases of the Loans of the Company, since last report, amount to $30,000; and this leaves the outstanding Debt, not owned by the Sinking Fund, over $348,700. The Sinking Fund holds $97,000. It is stated in the Report, that the Road has no Floating Debt, and no Constructive Account unclosed.

The New-York and New-Haven Road earned during the month of September $87,112, against $84,142 for the corresponding month of last year. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Road did a very large business in September, $123,441, against an estimate previously made by the Chief Engineer of $95,000—and this result was had during the prevalence of the cholera at Pittsburg. The August receipts were $110,000. The Cleveland and Toledo Road, the September receipts of which, $40,000, have already been reported, earned $23,903 of the amount during the last week of the month. The earnings of the New-York and Erie and New-York and Central, owing to the magnitude of the business, and their settlements with the connecting routes West, will not be made up before the 15th or 20th inst. In both cases we learn that the results are expected to be unusually large.

The Small Note Law of Ohio which proscribes the circulation of other States below the denomination of $10 went into operation on the 1st inst. The Cincinnati Bankers at once conformed their business to its provisions making their currency to consist of the notes of $10 and upwards of Eastern Kentucky, Indiana State Bank and two of the Indiana Free Banks, and of Ohio notes of all denominations. The Indiana Free paper and all other notes not embraced in the list, fell to 1½ ₩ cent. discount for small notes, and 1 ₩ cent. on large notes; but these regulations and the Law itself were generally disregarded by the shop keepers, grocers, hucksters, &c., who continue to take Kentucky and Indiana small notes as heretofore. The two Indiana Free Banks recognized by the Bankers are the Bank of Connersville, and Bank of Steuben County.

The failure in Philadelphia yesterday created considerable excitement as well as surprise. We hear that the paper of the house had free currency in this market up to Monday last, on the most favored footing, and that our German and other importers are serious sufferers by the stoppage. The following novel mode was adopted by the firm to announce their suspension to the public:

"Card."—The undersigned hereby inform the public and all persons with whom they have had business transactions, that they have resolved upon putting the affairs of their late firm into liquidation.

They have, therefore, deemed it proper to publish this notice, and to caution all persons holding their paper from negotiating the same, or subjecting themselves to any unnecessary sacrifice. REED, BROS. & CO.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1854.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning thus remarks on the occurrence:

The announcement yesterday, of the failure of the dry goods and clothing house of Reed & Brothers, Market street, for the sum of about a million of dollars, was the subject of free conversation and very unreserved censure in all commercial circles. The firm, we understand, claim to have an excess of liabilities of some three hundred thousand dollars, and give as an excuse for their suspension the very flimsy and unsatisfactory pretext that they wish to go into liquidation and wind up their affairs. We have never heard of a failure in Philadelphia characterized with harsher terms than was that of Reed & Brothers, yesterday.

The regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. Draper will take place to-morrow, Friday, at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock.

The Catawissa Railroad, in Northern Pennsylvania, the formal opening of which is to be celebrated to-morrow, is 63½ miles in length, from its connection with the Reading and Little Schuylkill to Milton; the line has three tunnels, one of which, the Summit Tunnel, is 1,300 feet in length, and seven bridges, from 560 to 1,100 feet each in length. The whole work is represented to have been faithfully and substantially built, and as remarked yesterday, makes the line of Railway communication from Philadelphia to Lake Erie and Niagara Falls, for the first time, continuous and unbroken.

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road for the month of September foot up $60,233, and for the nine months of the calendar year, $304,527. The short Janesville Branch of the Road, eight miles in length, has added $35,139 to its revenue since the month of June. The figures of the Road are pronounced by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* full of promise for the future extension of the track into Southwestern Wisconsin. The affairs of the Company appear to have been well administered from the start.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leave	For	Days.
Arctic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 20
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 23
Union	Havre	New-York	Sept. 27
Hermann	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 7
Petrel	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 7

Passengers Arrived

In steamship *Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg*—G. Todd, J. Wright, R. W. Heath, R. Mathews, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and daughter, Mrs. E. Alden, Mrs. Antelotti, Mrs. Wayt, Mrs. Bean, N. J. Buck, F. Wissner, Mrs. Robinson, lady and 2 children, A. Kevan and daughter, Mrs. Rice and 3 children, J. N. Jarvis and lady, W. S. Jarvis and lady, Mrs. Wassmuller, W. N. Williams, W. Hunt, Miss J. Lanquist, Miss E. A. Benson, J. B. Baker, Lieut. Murphy, U. S. N., Mrs. E. A. Allen, J. Bunting, N. Cullinan, T. White, James Davis, H. King, G. Gleason, J. S. Snecker, L. Tripp, T. Bennett, W. B. Taylor, and 21 in the steerage.

In schr. Lima, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Wm. Le Fevour, (late of ship Sterling, condemned,) Isaac Smith, J. W. Draper, wife and child, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 61 | Sun sets..... 5 36 | Moon rises..... 6 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 61 | Gov. Island. 8 51 | Hell Gate.....10 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship George Law, Fox, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Oswego, Stevens, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mountaineer, Wilson, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; Winfield Scott, McLellan, Mobile, J. O. Baker & Co.; Martha's Vineyard, Pember, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; C. B. Lamar, Mayhew, London, Dunham & Dimon; Humboldt, Hunt, San Francisco, Howland & Aspinwall; Vanguard, Norton, St. John, N. B., J. W. Philley.

Barks Regatta, Taylor, Wilmington, J. S. Lawrence; Priestess, Little, Philadelphia, John Riley.

Brigs Water Witch, Simpson, Wilmington, Johnson & Sleight; Lodebar, Thompson, St. Kitts, Dow, Lord & Co.; Esther, (Br.,) Pierce, Quebec, ——; Sophia, Swanson, Aux Cayes, A. Oaksmith.

Schrs Ann Maria, Conklin, Newbern, J. H. Mathews; D. W. Bagly, Hamer, Plymouth, Reed & Nash; William Penn, McNally, Aspinwall, Giro & Francis.

Propeller Cayuga, Robinson, Phila., J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Hartford, Cann, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Catherine, Andrews, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to T. Wardle.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) Hanchberry, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Forest, Gardner, St. Jago de Cuba 19 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor.

Brig Preciosa, (Swed.,) Rybers, Gottenburg 60 ds., with mdse. and 128 passengers to Funche & Meincke. Has had 9 deaths on the passage.

Brig Cornelia, Matthews, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Flora, (Br.,) Brown, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Mary W. Hughes, Fields, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Samuel Bolton, Podger, Wilmington 4 ds., with lumber to J. B. Dickinson.

Schr. Sarah Breen, Pearson, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. A. J. De Rosset, Hallet, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Sunny South, Smith, Georgetown, 5 ds., with naval stores to Barnes, Bateman & Budderow.

Schr. George Mangham, Mostander, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to J. Hunter.

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to S. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Adele, Applegate, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Lima, (Br.,) Kemp, Nassau, N. P., Sept. 25, with old iron and oranges to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Lucent, Partridge, Elizabeth City, N. C., 3 ds., with wheat to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Myers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Ben. Vale, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Marine, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. St. Stephen, Trimble, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Ben. Soule, Wilmington, 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. North Star, Horton, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Henry Nutt, Holmes, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Charles Ann, Richardson, Stony Point.

Schr. F. H. Hill, Jones, Fordham, for Philadelphia.

Sailed.

Steamships George Law, Aspinwall; Acheron, (French man-of-war,) ——; ships Isaac Bell, Mobile; Jacob Bell, Singapore; St. Nicholas, Havre, and others.

BELOW—Ship Eliza Mallory, (of Mystic,) Williams, from Rotterdam. Also, bark Flight, from Savannah.

WIND—N. W.

Memoranda.

The packet-ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool, reported by Sandy Hook Printing Telegraph on the 3d, has not yet arrived.

Also the Shackamaxon, from Liverpool, reported by pilot-boat.

Disasters.

Capt. Kemp, of Br. schr. Lima, from Nassau, N. P., reports that on the 24th, in lat. 27 30, lon. 74 50, fell in with and boarded the Br. bark Alexander or Alexina, of Liverpool, waterlogged and abandoned, lower masts and bowsprit standing, a signal of distress at the maintopmast head, and but one small boat on board—supposed the crew had left in the boats. 25th, at night, in lat. 29 45, lon. 75 40, weather squally, passed what was supposed to be a vessel bottom up—the sea breaking badly over her.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 23, lat. 26 45, lon. 75 40, brig President Pierce, from Baltimore for New-Orleans.

Sept. 29, lat. 37 13, lon. 69, brig Fawn, of and from Boston, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Sept. 26, bark Brunette, of Waldoboro', Fogarty, from Havana for Marseilles—put in on the 3d, leaky. The brig Bernardo, from New-York, arr. 26th.

At Nassau, N. P., Sept. 26, schr. Atlantic, for New-York, Sept. 26.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Sept. 16, bark John Welsh, Mg., for Philadelphia in a few days.